

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

GEORGE J. AUSTIN, Plaintiff,

Response to Defendant's Motion.

Re: Dkt. Nos. 60-63

v.

TESLA., et al., Defendants.

Case No. 3:20-cv-00800

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
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240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

Table of Contents & Points and Authorities

1. Defamation

1. *Taus v. Loftus* (2007) 40 Cal.4th 683, 720.
2. Civ. Code § 44
3. Civ. Code § 46
4. Civ. Code § 46
5. Civ. Code § 46
6. *Taus v. Loftus* (2007) 40 Cal.4th 683, 720. See also 5 Witkin, Summary of Cal. Law (10th ed. 2005) Torts, sec. 529, p. 782, citing Civ. Code, secs 45-46 and, cases.)
7. CA Civil Code Section 47, subdivision (c)
8. *Sanborn v. Chronicle Pub. Co.* (1976) 18 Cal.3d 406,413,134 Cal.Rptr. 402,556, P.2d 764

2. Non-payment - CA Labor Code

1. CA Labor Code Section 200(a)
2. *Duffy Brothers v. Bing & Bing* (1939) 217 App.Div. 10, 215, N.Y.S. 755).
3. CA Labor Code sections 201 and 202
4. CA Labor Codes 201, 202, 218, and 1194,
5. *Martinez v. Combs* (2010) 49 Cal.4th 35, 64, 71.
6. *Reid*, supra, 55 Cal.2d at p. 207, 10 Cal.Rptr. 819, 359 P.2d 251.)
7. *In re Trombley* (1948) 31 Cal.2d 801, 809–810, 193 P.2d 734.) See Also *Hermann v. Charles Stratton, D.D.S., Inc.*, No. A095233, 2002 WL 193857, at *3 (Cal. Ct. App. Feb. 7, 2002).
8. Labor Code Section 203
9. Labor Code Section 226(a)
10. Labor Code Section 204(b)(2)
11. *Mamika v. Barca* (1998) 68 Cal.App.4th 487.
12. CA Labor Code Sections 201 and 227.3
13. CA Labor Code section 510, i
14. *Flowers v. Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority* (2015) 243 Cal.App.4th 66, 83 [196 Cal.Rptr.3d 352], internal citation omitted.)
15. *Davis v. Farmers Ins. Exchange* (2016) 245 Cal.App.4th 1302,1330 [200 Cal.Rptr.3d 315].
16. *Davis*, supra, 245 Cal.App.4th at p.1331, internal citation omitted.
17. *Davis*, supra, 245 Cal.App.4th at p. 1332, fn. 20.
18. *Mendiola*, supra, 60 Cal.4th at p. 840.
19. *Hudgins v. Neiman Marcus Group, Inc.* (1995) 34 Cal.App.4th 1109, 1118 [41Cal.Rptr.2d
20. *Barnhill v. Robert Saunders & Co* (1981) 125 Cal.App.3d 1, 6 [177 Cal.Rptr. 803].

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
 Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
 240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
 2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

21. *Cash v. Winn* (2012) 205 Cal.App.4th 1285, 1297, 140 Cal.Rptr.3d 867. See Also *Flowers v. Los Angeles Cty. Metro. Transportation Auth.*, 243 Cal. App. 4th 66, 82, 196 Cal. Rptr. 3d 352, 362 (2015)
22. *Industrial Welfare Com. v. Superior Court*, supra, 27 Cal.3d at p. 702, 166 Cal.Rptr. 331, 613 P.2d 579; see also Murphy, at p. 1103, 56 Cal.Rptr.3d 880, 155 P.3d 284” see also *Brinker Rest. Corp. v. Superior Court*, 53 Cal. 4th 1004, 1026–27, 273 P.3d 513, 527 (2012) see also *Flowers v. Los Angeles Cty. Metro. Transportation Auth.*, 243 Cal. App. 4th 66, 82, 196 Cal. Rptr. 3d 352, 362 (2015)
23. *Brinker Rest. Corp. v. Superior Court*, 53 Cal. 4th 1004, 1026–27, 273 P.3d 513, 527 (2012) Under CA Labor Code sec 206.5
24. *Hermann v. Charles Stratton, D.D.S., Inc.*, No. A095233, 2002 WL 193857, at *4 (Cal. Ct. App. Feb. 7, 2002)

3. Non-payment - FLSA

1. Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938
2. *Industrial Welfare Com. v. Superior Court*, supra, 27 Cal.3d at p. 702, 166 Cal.Rptr. 331, 613 P.2d 579; see also Murphy, at p. 1103, 56 Cal.Rptr.3d 880, 155 P.3d 284” see also *Brinker Rest. Corp. v. Superior Court*, 53 Cal. 4th 1004, 1026–27, 273 P.3d 513, 527 (2012) see also *Flowers v. Los Angeles Cty. Metro. Transportation Auth.*, 243 Cal. App. 4th 66, 82, 196 Cal. Rptr. 3d 352, 362 (2015)
3. *Brinker Rest. Corp. v. Superior Court*, 53 Cal. 4th 1004, 1026–27, 273 P.3d 513, 527 (2012)
4. *Flowers v. Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority* (2015) 243 Cal.App.4th 66, 83 [196 Cal.Rptr.3d 352],
5. Fair Labor Standards Act, of 1938, § 1 et seq., 29 U.S.C.A. § 201
6. *Martinez v. Combs* (2010) 49 Cal.4th 35, 64, 71
7. CA Labor Law on undisputed wages
8. FLSA
9. Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, § 1 et seq., 29 U.S.C.A. § 201 et seq.
10. 401 F.Supp.3d 886
11. Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 § 7, 29 U.S.C.A. § 207(e); 29 C.F.R. § 778.108. See 401 F.Supp.3d 886
12. Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, § 1 et seq., 29 U.S.C.A. § 201 et seq See 401 F.Supp.3d 886
13. *Chao v. A–One Med. Servs., Inc.*, 346 F.3d 908, 918 (9th Cir. 2003) (quoting *McLaughlin v. Richland Shoe Co.*, 486 U.S. 128, 133, 108 S.Ct. 1677, 100 L.Ed.2d 115 (1988)) (alteration in original); *Flores v. City of San Gabriel*, 824 F.3d 890, 906 (9th Cir. 2016)
14. *Alvarez v. IBP, Inc.*, 339 F.3d 894, 909 (9th Cir. 2003). See also *Hugler v. Kazu Constr., LLC*, 262 F. Supp. 3d 1032, 1036 (D. Haw. 2017)
15. 29 U.S.C. § 207(a)(1), provided the employer has actual or constructive knowledge that the work is occurring. 29 C.F.R. § 785.11; *Forrester v. Roth’s I.G.A. Foodliner, Inc.*, 646 F.2d 413, 414 (9th Cir. 1981).

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
 Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
 240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
 2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

16. 29 U.S.C. § 216(b). See *Campbell v. City of Los Angeles*, 903 F.3d 1090, 1102 (9th Cir. 2018)
17. *A.H. Phillips v. Walling*, 324 U.S. 490, 493, 65 S.Ct. 807, 89 L.Ed. 1095 (1945) (quoting Message of the President to Congress, May 24, 1934).
18. 29 U.S.C. §§ 206, 207. The FLSA requires covered workers to be paid at least 1.5 times their normal rate for all work in excess of forty hours weekly. 29 U.S.C. § 207(a)(1). The FLSA defines “regular rate” broadly as “all remuneration for employment.” 29 U.S.C. § 207(e).
19. *Parth v. Pomona Valley Hosp. Med. Ctr.*, No. CV 06-04703 MMM (FFMx), 2007 WL 9193688, at *6 (C.D. Cal. Dec. 5, 2007) (citing *Walling v. Youngerman-Reynolds Hardwood Co.*, 325 U.S. 419, 424, 65 S.Ct. 1242, 89 L.Ed. 1705 (1945); 29 C.F.R. § 778.108).
20. *Campbell v. City of Los Angeles*, 903 F.3d 1090, 1102 (9th Cir. 2018) (quoting 29 U.S.C. § 216(b)) See 401 F.Supp.3d 886, 895
21. 29 CFR 778.114
22. 29 CFR 778.114(a)
23. FLSA sections 7(e)(1)–(8))
24. 29 CFR 778.114(b)

4. Conversion

1. *Gen. Motors Acceptance Corp. v. Dallas* (1926) 198 Cal. 365, 370; Witkin § 705
2. *De Vries v. Brumback* (1960) 53 Cal. 2d 643, 647
3. *Steele v. Marsciano* (1894) 102 Cal. 666, 669; 5 Witkin Summary of California Law Torts § 699 (10th ed. 2005)].
4. *Dept. of Industrial Relations v. UI Video Stores* (1997) 55 Cal. App. 4th 1084, 1095 (state agency with immediate right to possession of checks could sue for conversion); Witkin § 706] 3
5. *Reynolds v. Lerman* (1956) 138 Cal. App. 2d 586, 596; Witkin § 707
6. Witkin §§ 701, 702; See *Downing v. Mun. Ct.*, 88 Cal.App.2d 345, 350 (1948).
7. *Kremen v. Cohen*, 337 F.3d 1024, 1030, 1031-33 (9th Cir. 2003)
8. *Payne v. Elliot*, 54 Cal. 339, 341 (1880)
9. *Haigler v. Donnelly* (1941) 18 Cal. 2d 674, 681
10. *Zaslow v. Kroenert* (1946) 20 Cal. 2d 541, 550
11. *Enterprise Leasing Corp. v. Shugart Corp.* (1991) 231 Cal. App. 3d 737, 748; Witkin § 708]
12. *Jordan v. Talbot*, 55 Cal.2d 597, 610 (1961) (citing *Zaslow v. Cronert*, 29 Cal.2d 541, 551 (1946))]
13. *Gruber v. Pacific States Savings & Loans Co.* (1939) 13 Cal. 2d 144, 147; Witkin § 709]
14. *Reid*, supra, 55 Cal.2d at p. 207, 10 Cal.Rptr. 819, 359 P.2d 251.)
15. *In re Trombley* (1948) 31 Cal.2d 801, 809–810, 193 P.2d 734.) See Also *Hermann v. Charles Stratton, D.D.S., Inc.*, No. A095233, 2002 WL 193857, at *3 (Cal. Ct. App. Feb. 7, 2002)
16. *Edwards v. Jenkins* (1932) 214 Cal. 713, 720; Witkin § 712]

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
 Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
 240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
 2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

17. *Byer v. Canadian Bank of Commerce* (1937) 8 Cal. 2d 297, 299; Witkin § 712
18. *Acme Paper Co. v. Goffstein* (1954) 125 Cal. App. 2d 175, 179 (conversion of check);
Mears v. Crocker First Nat'l Bank (1948) 84 Cal. App. 2d 637, 644 (conversion of stock
 share certificate); Cal. Jur. § 12; Witkin § 702]

5. Breach

1. *Casella v. SouthWest Dealer Services, Inc.* (2007) 157Cal.App.4th 1127, 1138–1139 [69 Cal.Rptr.3d 445],
2. *Huber v. Standard Ins. Co.*, 841 F.2d 980 (9th Cir. 1988)
3. *Huber v. Standard Ins. Co.*, 841 F.2d 980 (9th Cir. 1988)
4. *Guz v. Bechtel National, Inc.* (2000) 24 Cal.4th 317, 337 [100 Cal.Rptr.2d 352,8 P.3d 1089]
5. *Foley v. Interactive Data Corp.* (1988) 47 Cal.3d 654, 680 [254 Cal.Rptr. 211, 765P.2d 373],
6. *Guz v. Bechtel National, Inc.* (2000) 24 Cal.4th317, 336–337 [100 Cal.Rptr.2d 352, 8 P.3d 1089], internal citations omitted.)
7. Civil Code sections 1619–1621 t
8. *Walker v. Blue Cross of California* (1992) 4 Cal.App.4th 985, 994 [6Cal.Rptr.2d 184, internal citations omitted, abrogated on another ground inGuz, supra, 24 Cal.4th at p. 351.
9. CACINo. 2405, Breach of Implied Employment Contract—Unspecified Term—“GoodCause” Defined—Misconduct
10. *Cotran v. RollinsHudig Hall International, Inc.* (1998) 17 Cal.4th 93, 107 [69 Cal.Rptr.2d 900, 948P.2d 412].)
11. *Wallis V. Farmers Group, Inc.* (1990) 220 Cal.App.3d 718, 733 [269 Cal.Rptr. 299],disapproved on other grounds in Dore v. Arnold Worldwide, Inc. (2006) 39Cal.4th 384, 394 fn. 2 [46 Cal.Rptr.3d 668, 139 P.3d 56].)
12. *Serri v. Santa Clara University* (2014) 226 Cal.App.4th 830,872 [172 Cal.Rptr.3d 732], internal citations omitted.)
13. *Walker v. Blue Cross of California* (1992)4 Cal.App.4th 985, 994 [6 Cal.Rptr.2d 184], internal citations omitted,abrogated on another ground in Guz v. Bechtel National, Inc. (2000) 24 Cal.4th317, 351 [100 Cal.Rptr.2d 352, 8 P.3d 1089].)
14. *Pugh*, supra, 116 Cal.App.3d at p. 330.
15. *Pugh*, supra, 116 Cal.App.3d at pp. 329–330, internal citation omitted.)Secondary Sources3 Witkin, Summary of California Law (10th ed. 2005) Agency and Employment,§§ 208, 209, 231Chin et al., Cal. Practice Guide: Employment Litigation ¶¶ 4:270–4:273, 4:300 (TheRutter Group)1 Wrongful Employment Termination Practice (Cont.Ed.Bar 2d ed.) ContractCACI No. 2404 WRONGFUL TERMINATION
16. *Judicial Council of California Civil Jury Instructions* See also 1 Witkin, Summary of Cal. Law (10th ed. 2005) Contracts,
17. 1 Witkin, Summary of Cal. Law (10th ed. 2005) Contracts, § 852, pp. 938–940; Brown v. Grimes, 192 Cal. App. 4th 265, 278, 120 Cal. Rptr. 3d 893, 903 (2011)
18. *Judicial Council of California Civil Jury Instructions* See also 1 Witkin, Summary of Cal. Law (10th ed. 2005) Contracts.

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

19. *Judicial Council of California Civil Jury Instructions* See also 1 Witkin, Summary of Cal. Law (10th ed. 2005) Contracts.
20. *Judicial Council of California Civil Jury Instructions* See also 1 Witkin, Summary of Cal. Law (10th ed. 2005) Contracts.
21. *Judicial Council of California Civil Jury Instructions* See also 1 Witkin, Summary of Cal. Law (10th ed. 2005)
22. *Judicial Council of California Civil Jury Instructions* See also 1 Witkin, Summary of Cal. Law (10th ed. 2005) Contracts.

6. Fraudulent Misrepresentation

1. *Perlas v. GMAC Mortgage, LLC* (2010) 187 Cal.App.4th 429, 434, 113 Cal.Rptr.3d 790 (Perlas) See also *Graham v. Bank of Am., N.A.*, 226 Cal. App. 4th 594, 605–06, 172 Cal. Rptr. 3d 218, 228 (2014)
2. *Beckwith v. Dahl*(2012) 205 Cal.App.4th 1039, 1061 [141 Cal.Rptr.3d 142].
3. *Beckwith*, supra, 205 Cal.App.4th at p. 1062.
4. *Affiliated Ute Citizens v. United States*, supra, 406 U.S.128 (Ute) .
5. *Mirkin*, supra, 5 Cal.4th at p. 1093.
6. *Boschma*,supra, 198 Cal.App.4th, 249

7. Fraudulent Concealment

1. *Bank of America Corp. v. Superior Court* (2011) 198 Cal.App.4th 862, 870, 130 Cal.Rptr.3d 504 (*Bank of America Corp.*.) See *Graham v. Bank of Am., N.A.*, 226 Cal. App. 4th 594, 606, 172 Cal. Rptr. 3d 218, 228 (2014)
2. *Warner Constr. Corp. v. L.A.* (1970) 2 Cal.3d 285, 294 [85 Cal. Rptr. 444, 466 P.2d996].
3. *Hoffman v. 162 North Wolfe LLC* (2014) 228 Cal.App.4th 1178, 1187 [175Cal.Rptr.3d 820].)
4. *Hackethal v. National Casualty Co.* (1987) 189 Cal.App.3d 1102, 1110 [234 Cal.Rptr. 853].)
5. *Boschma v. Home Loan Center, Inc.* (2011) 198 Cal.App.4th 230, 248 [129 Cal.Rptr.3d 874].
6. *SCC Acquisitions, Inc. v. Central Pacific Bank* (2012) 207 Cal.App.4th 859, 860 [143 Cal.Rptr.3d 711].)
7. *Warner Construction Corp.*, supra, 2 Cal.3d at p. 294, footnotes omitted.
8. *Hoffman*, supra, 228 Cal.App.4th at p. 1187, original italics, internal citations omitted.
9. *Roddenberry v. Roddenberry* (1996) 44 Cal.App.4th 634,666 [51 Cal.Rptr.2d 907],
10. *Marketing West, Inc. v. Sanyo Fisher (USA) Corp.* (1992) 6Cal.App.4th 603, 613 [7 Cal.Rptr.2d 859].)
11. *Beckwith v. Dahl*(2012) 205 Cal.App.4th 1039, 1061 [141 Cal.Rptr.3d 142].
12. *Beckwith*, supra, 205 Cal.App.4th at p. 1062
13. *Affiliated Ute Citizens v. United States*, supra, 406 U.S.128 (Ute)
14. *Mirkin*, supra, 5 Cal.4th at p. 1093.
15. *Boschma*,supra, 198 Cal.App.4th at p. 249, original italics.

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

8. Tortious Interference

1. *North American Chemical Co. v. Superior Court* (1997) 59Cal.App.4th 764, 786 [69 Cal.Rptr.2d 466].)
2. Judicial Council of California Civil Jury Instructions See also 1 Witkin, Summary of Cal. Law (10th ed. 2005) Contracts.
3. *Little v. Amber Hotel Co.* (2011) 202 Cal.App.4th 280, 291 [136Cal.Rptr.3d 97.
4. *Pacific Gas & Electric Co. v. BearStearns & Co.* (1990) 50 Cal.3d 1118, 1126 [270 Cal.Rptr. 1, 791 P.2d 587], internal citations omitted.)
5. *PMC, Inc. v. Saban Entertainment, Inc.* (1996) 45 Cal.App.4th 579,601 [52 Cal.Rptr.2d 877].
6. *Quelimane Co. v. Stewart Title Guaranty Co.* (1998) 19 Cal.4th26, 55 [77 Cal.Rptr.2d 709, 960 P.2d 513], internal citations omitted.
7. *Korea Supply Co. v. Lockheed Martin Corp.* (2003) 29 Cal.4th 1134,1154 [131 Cal.Rptr.2d 29, 63 P.3d 937], original italics.
8. *Korea SupplyCo.*, supra, 29 Cal.4th at p. 1157
9. *Pacific Gas & Electric Co.*, supra, 50 Cal.3d at p. 1129, internal citations omitted.
10. *Youst v. Longo* (1987) 43 Cal.3d 64. See also California Civil Jury Instructions (CACI) 2202. Intentional Interference With Prospective Economic Relations.
11. *Roth v. Rhodes* (1994) 25 Cal.App.4th 530.
12. *Pacific Gas &Electric Co.*, supra, 50 Cal.3d at p. 1127, internal citations and quotations omitted.
13. *Youst v. Longo* (1987) 43 Cal.3d 64.
14. *Sargon Enterprises, Inc. v. University of Southern California* (2012) 55 Cal.4th 747; *Meister v. Mensinger* (2014) 230 Cal.App.4th 381. See also CACI 3903N. Lost Profits (Economic Damage).
15. *Della Penna v. Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc.* (1995) 11 Cal.4th 376.
16. *Sargon Enterprises, Inc. v. University of Southern California* (2012) 55 Cal.4th 747; *Meister v. Mensinger* (2014) 230 Cal.App.4th 381. See also CACI 3903N. Lost Profits (Economic Damage).
17. *San Jose Construction, Inc. v. S.B.C.C., Inc.* (2007) 155 Cal.App.4th 1528.
18. California Civil Code 1709.
19. *Korea Supply Co.*, endnote 7; *Ramona Manor Convalescent Hospital v. Care Enterprises* (1986) 177 Cal.App.3d 1120
20. California Civil Code 3294.
21. California Civil Code 3294(c).
22. *Della Penna v. Toyota Motor Sales, USA, Inc.*, 11 Cal.4th 376, 393 (1995).
23. *Buckaloo v. Johnson*, 14 Cal.3d 815, 824 (1975).

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
 Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
 240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
 2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

24. *Pacific Gas & Electric Co. v. Bear Stearns & Co.*, 50 Cal.3d 1118 (1990).
25. *Della Penna v. Toyota MotorSales, U.S.A., Inc.* (1995) 11 Cal.4th 376, 393 [45 Cal.Rptr.2d 436, 902 P.2d 740].
26. *PMC, Inc. v.Saban Entertainment, Inc.* (1996) 45 Cal.App.4th 579, 603 [52 Cal.Rptr.2d 877],disapproved on other grounds in *Korea Supply Co. v. Lockheed Martin Corp.*(2003) 29 Cal.4th 1134, 1159 fn. 11 [131 Cal.Rptr.2d 29, 63 P.3d 937].
27. *Settimo Associates v. Environ Systems, Inc.* (1993) 14Cal.App.4th 842, 845 [17 Cal.Rptr.2d 757], internal citation omitted.
28. *PacificGas & Electric Co. v. Bear Stearns & Co.* (1990) 50 Cal.3d 1118, 1126 [270Cal.Rptr. 1, 791 P.2d 587], internal citations omitted.
29. *Youst v. Longo* (1987) 43 Cal.3d 64, 71, fn. 6 [233Cal.Rptr. 294, 729 P.2d 728].)
30. *Korea Supply Co.*, supra, 29 Cal.4th at p. 1154, original italics.
31. *Della Penna*,supra, 11 Cal.4th at p.393.
32. *San Jose Construction, Inc. v.S.B.C.C., Inc.* (2007) 155 Cal.App.4th 1528, 1544–1545 [67 Cal.Rptr.3d 54],internal citations omitted.
33. *Limandri v. Judkins* (1997) 52 Cal.App.4th326, 340 [60 Cal.Rptr.2d 539].
34. *Arntz Contracting Co. v. St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Co.* (1996) 47Cal.App.4th 464, 477–478 [54 Cal.Rptr.2d 888], internal citations omitted.)
35. *PMC, Inc.*, supra, 45 Cal.App.4th at p.603, internal citation omitted.
36. *Crown Imports, LLC v. Superior Court* (2014) 223 Cal.App.4th1395, 1404 [168 Cal.Rptr.3d 228].
37. *Crown Imports LLC*,supra, 223 Cal.App.4th at p. 1405, original italics.
38. *Arntz Contracting Co.*, supra, 47 Cal.App.4th at p. 477.
39. *Roth v. Rhodes* (1994) 25 Cal.App.4th 530, 546 [30 Cal.Rptr.2d 706], internal citations omitted.
40. *Kasparian v. County of Los Angeles* (1995) 38 Cal.App.4th 242, 266 [45Cal.Rptr.2d 90], original italics.
41. *Youst*, supra, 43 Cal.3d at p. 71, internal citations omitted.
42. *Overhill Farms, Inc. v. Lopez* (2010) 190 Cal.App.4th 1248, 1267[119 Cal.Rptr.3d 127], original italics.

9. Wrongful Discharge

1. *Yauv. Allen* (2014) 229 Cal.App.4th 144, 154 [176 Cal.Rptr.3d 824].)
2. *Judicial Council of California Civil Jury Instructions* See also 1 Witkin, Summary of Cal. Law (10th ed. 2005) Contracts.
3. *Judicial Council of California Civil Jury Instructions* See also 1 Witkin, Summary of Cal. Law (10th ed. 2005)
4. FLSA, California Labor Code, and Sarbanes Oxley,

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
 Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
 240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
 2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

5. *Judicial Council of California Civil Jury Instructions* See also 1 Witkin, Summary of Cal. Law (10th ed. 2005) Contracts.
6. *Stevenson v. Sup.Ct.* (Huntington Mem. Hosp.) (1997) 16 C4th 880, 897, 66 CR2d 888, 898
7. *Silo v. CHW Med. Found.* (2002) 27 C4th 1097, 1104-1105, 119 CR2d 698, 703-704
8. *Franklin v. Monadnock Co.* (2007) 151 CA4th 252, 260, 59 CR3d 692, 697
9. Employment Presumed At Will, Cal. Prac. Guide Employment Litigation Ch. 4-A
10. *Casella v. SouthWest Dealer Services, Inc.* (2007) 157Cal.App.4th 1127, 1138–1139 [69 Cal.Rptr.3d 445
11. *Tameny v. AtlanticRichfield Co.* (1980) 27 Cal.3d 167, 170 [164 Cal.Rptr. 839, 610 P.2d 1330].

10. Whistleblower Retaliation

1. *Monavian v. Department of Justice* (29108) 28 Cal.App.5th 1127, 2241.
2. *McDonnell Douglas Corp. v. Green*, 411 U.S. 792 (1973);
3. CA Labor Code, FLSA, Sarbanes-Oxley (applicable to publicly traded companies, and to private as well) have similar elements.
4. [Lab.C. § 98.6];
5. [Lab.C. § 132a];
6. [Lab.C. § 6310];
7. *Lujan v. Minagar* (2004) 124 CA4th 1040, 1046, 21 CR3d 861, 866
8. *Freund v. Nycomed Amersham* (9th Cir. 2003) 347 F3d 752, 758 (applying Calif. law)]
9. California Labor Code Section 1102.5,
10. Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA)
11. Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA).
12. *Kasten v. Saint-Gobain Performance Plastics Corp.*, No. 09-834 (March 22, 2011).
13. *Palmer v. Canadian National Railway*, ARB No. 16-035 at 53
14. *Allen v. Stewart Enters., Inc.*, ARB Case No. 06-081, slip op. at 17 (U.S. Dep’t of Labor July 27, 2006).
15. William Dorsey, An Overview of Whistleblower Protection Claims at the United States Department of Labor, 26 *J. Nat’l Ass’n Admin. L. Judiciary* 43, 66 (Spring 2006) (citing *Griffith v. City of Des Moines*, 387 F.3d 733 (8th Cir. 2004)).
16. *Clemmons v. Ameristar Airways, Inc.*, ARB No. 08-067, at 9, ALJ No. 2004-AIR-11 (ARB May 26, 2010) (footnotes omitted).
17. *Id.* at 9-10 (footnotes omitted).
18. *Bobreski v. J. Givoo Consultants, Inc.*, ARB No. 13-001, ALJ No. 2008-ERA-3 (ARB Aug. 29, 2014).
19. *Overall v. TVA*, ARB Nos. 98-111 and 128, slip op. at 16-17 (Apr. 30, 2001), aff’d *TVA v. DOL*, 59 F. App’x 732 (6th Cir. 2003).
20. CA Labor Code, FLSA, and Sarbanes-Oxley

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

11. Civil Rights Due Process

1. US Constitution
2. The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA), 42 US Code sec 12101
3. Gov.Code, § 12940(n)
4. Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. secs 301-1305
5. CA Unemployment (and Disability) Insurance Code
6. Unruh Civil Rights Act, Civ. Code, sec. 51-52
7. The Fair Employment Housing Act, Govt. Code, secs 12900-12996
8. Government Code section 12940(m)
9. Government Code section 12926(p)
10. Cal. Code Regs., tit. 2, § 11068(a)
11. Government Code section 12926.1(c)
12. The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA), 42 US Code sec 12101
13. The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA), 42 US Code sec 12101
14. The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA), 42 US Code sec 12101
15. The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA), 42 US Code sec 12101
16. Title II of the The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA)
17. *California Human Resources Dept. v. Java*, supra, 402 U.S. 121, 131-132, 91 S.Ct. 134, 1354, 28 L.Ed.2d 666.
18. *Am. Fed'n of Labor v. Employment Dev. Dep't*, 88 Cal.App.3d 811, 821, 152 Cal.Rptr. 193, 199
19. Unruh Civil Rights Act, Civ. Code, sec. 51-52
20. See *Harris v. City of Santa Monica* (2013) 56 Cal.4th 203, 232 [152 Cal.Rptr.3d 392, 294 P.3d 49]; CACI No.2507, “Substantial Motivating Reason” Explained.
21. See *Koiev. Metro Car Wash* (1985) 40 Cal.3d 24, 33 [219 Cal.Rptr. 133, 707 P.2d 195
22. Civ. Code, § 52(a)
23. see Civ. Code, § 52(h) [“actual damages” means special and general damages].
24. *Claudio*, supra, 134 Cal.App.4th at p. 243.
25. *Gelfo*, supra, 140 Cal.App.4th at p. 54, internal citations omitted.
26. *Nealy v. City of Santa Monica* (2015) 234 Cal.App.4th 359, 379 [184 Cal.Rptr.3d 9].
27. *Gelfo*, supra, 140 Cal.App.4th at p. 61, fn. 21.
28. *Swanson v. Morongo Unified School Dist.* (2014) 232 Cal.App.4th 954, 971–972 [181 Cal.Rptr.3d 553].
29. *Gelfo*, supra, 140 Cal.App.4th at p. 62, fn. 23.
30. *A.M. v. Albertsons, LLC* (2009) 178 Cal.App.4th 455, 464 [100 Cal.Rptr.3d 449].
31. *Wysinger*, supra, 157 Cal.App.4th at pp. 424–425, internal citations omitted.
32. *Nadaf-Rahrov*, supra, 166 Cal.App.4th at pp. 984–985.
33. *Scotch*, supra, 173 Cal.App.4th at pp. 1018–1019.
34. *Bagatti v. Department of Rehabilitation* (2002) 97 Cal.App.4th 344, 362 [118 Cal.Rptr.2d 443].
35. *Prilliman v. United Air Lines, Inc.* (1997) 53 Cal.App.4th 935, 950–951 [62 Cal.Rptr.2d 142].

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
 Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
 240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
 2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

36. *Nadaf-Rahrov v. The Neiman Marcus Group, Inc.* (2008) 166 Cal.App.4th 952, 977–978 [83 Cal.Rptr.3d 190], internal citations omitted.
37. See *Green v. State of California* (2007) 42 Cal.4th 254, 260 [64 Cal.Rptr.3d 390, 165P.3d 118].
38. See *Cuiellette v. City of Los Angeles* (2011) 194 Cal.App.4th 757,766 [123 Cal.Rptr.3d 562]; *Nadaf-Rahrov v. The Neiman Marcus Group, Inc.*(2008) 166 Cal.App.4th 952, 973–979 [83 Cal.Rptr.3d 190].
39. *Prilliman v. United Air Lines, Inc.* (1997) 53 Cal.App.4th 935,950–951 [62 Cal.Rptr.2d 142]; see also *Furtado v. State Personnel Bd.* (2013) 212Cal.App.4th 729, 745 [151 Cal.Rptr.3d 292]; *Claudio v. Regents of the University of California* (2005) 134 Cal.App.4th 224, 243 [35 Cal.Rptr.3d 837]; *Hanson v. Lucky Stores* (1999) 74 Cal.App.4th 215, 226 [87 Cal.Rptr.2d 487].
40. See *Nadaf-Rahrov, supra*, 166Cal.App.4th at p. 978; see also *Cuiellette, supra*, 194 Cal.App.4th at p. 767
41. See *Prilliman, supra*, 53Cal.App.4th at pp. 950–951.
42. *Cuiellette, supra*, 194 Cal.App.4th at p. 766.
43. *Cuiellette, supra*, 194 Cal.App.4th at p.766.
44. *Swanson v. Morongo Unified School Dist.* (2014) 232 Cal.App.4th 954, 968 [181 Cal.Rptr.3d 553],original italics.
45. *Nealy v. City of Santa Monica* (2015) 234 Cal.App.4th 359, 375 [184Cal.Rptr.3d 9].
46. *Furtado, supra*, 212Cal.App.4th at p. 745.
47. *Swanson, supra*, 232 Cal.App.4th at p. 970.
48. *Avila, supra*, 165Cal.App.4th at pp. 1252–1253, internal citations omitted.
49. *Prilliman, supra*, 53 Cal.App.4th at p. 954, internal citation omitted.
50. *Bagatti, supra*, 97 Cal.App.4th at p. 362.
51. *Spitzer v. Good Guys, Inc.* (2000) 80 Cal.App.4th 1376, 1389 [96 Cal.Rptr.2d236].
52. *Gelfo v. Lockheed Martin Corp.* (2006) 140 Cal.App.4th 34, 55 [43 Cal.Rptr.3d 874].
53. *Sanchez v. Swissport, Inc.* (2013) 213Cal.App.4th 1331, 1341 [153 Cal.Rptr.3d 367].
54. *Nealy, supra*, 234 Cal.App.4th at pp. 377–378.
55. *Pangburn v. N. Ky. Univ.*, No. 99-5474, 2000 U.S. App. LEXIS 6413, at *4, 2000 WL 331948 (6th Cir. Mar. 23, 2000).
56. *Pangburn v. N. Ky. Univ.*, No. 99-5474, 2000 U.S. App. LEXIS 6413, at *4, 2000 WL 331948 (6th Cir. Mar. 23, 2000). (citing *Kaltenberger v. Ohio Coll. of Podiatric Med.*, 162 F.3d 432, 435 (6th Cir. 1998)).
57. See *Halpern v. Wake Forest Univ. Health Scis.*, 669 F.3d 454 (4th Cir. 2012) (compiling list of cases). *Cobble v. Spalding University*, 2017 WL 382245 (W.D.Ky.), 4 (W.D.Ky., 2017)
58. see *Munson v. Del Taco, Inc.* (2009) 46 Cal.4th 661, 665[94 Cal.Rptr.3d 685, 208 P.3d 623]
59. See *Harris v. Capital Growth Investors XIV* (1991) 52Cal.3d 1142, 1149 [278 Cal.Rptr. 614, 805 P.2d 873].
60. *Rotary Club of Duarte v. Bd. of Directors* (1986)178 Cal.App.3d 1035, 1050 [224 Cal.Rptr. 213].
61. *In reCox* (1970) 3 Cal.3d 205, 216 [90 Cal.Rptr. 24, 474 P.2d 992].

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
 Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
 240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
 2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

62. *Semler v. General Electric CapitalCorp.* (2011) 196 Cal.App.4th 1380, 1392–1393 [127 Cal.Rptr.3d 794]; see *Harris, supra*, 52 Cal.3d at pp. 1159–1162.
63. *Flowers v. Prasad* (2015) 238 Cal.App.4th 930, 937 [190 Cal.Rptr.3d 33].
64. *Javorsky v. Western Athletic Clubs, Inc.*(2015) 242 Cal.App.4th 1386, 1404 [195 Cal.Rptr.3d 706].
65. *O’Connor v. Village Green Owners Assn.* (1983) 33 Cal.3d 790,795 [191 Cal.Rptr. 320, 662 P.2d 427], internal citations omitted.
66. *Rotary Club of Duarte, supra*, 178 Cal.App.3d at p. 1050.
67. *Hessians Motorcycle Club v. J.C.Flanagans* (2001) 86 Cal.App.4th 833, 836 [103 Cal.Rptr.2d 552], internal citations omitted.
68. *Javorsky, supra*, 242Cal.App.4th at p. 1394, internal citations omitted.
69. *Harris, supra*, 52 Cal.3d at p. 1149.
70. *Munson, supra*, 46 Cal.4th at p.665.
71. *Baughman v. Walt Disney World Co.* (2013) 217Cal.App.4th 1438, 1446 [159 Cal.Rptr.3d 825], internal citations omitted.
72. *Javorsky, supra*, 242Cal.App.4th at p. 1399.
73. *Winchell v. English*(1976) 62 Cal.App.3d 125, 129 [133 Cal.Rptr. 20].
74. *Maureen K. v. Tuschka* (2013) 215 Cal.App.4th 519,529–530 [155 Cal.Rptr.3d 620], original italics, internal citations omitted.
75. 42 U.S.C. 12101-12213
76. Civil Rights Act of 1866 (Section 1981)
77. 42 U.S. Code § 12101
78. *United States v. Classic*, 313 U.S. 299, 61 S. Ct. 1031, 85 L. Ed. 1368 [1941]
79. *Adickes v. S. H. Kress & Co.*, 398 U.S. 144, 90 S. Ct. 1598, 26 L. Ed. 2d 142 (1970)

12. Physical Disability Discrimination

1. US Constitution
2. The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA), 42 US Code sec 12101
3. Gov.Code, § 12940(n)
4. Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. secs 301-1305
5. CA Unemployment (and Disability) Insurance Code
6. CA Unemployment (and Disability) Insurance Cod
7. Unruh Civil Rights Act, Civ. Code, sec. 51-52
8. The Fair Employment Housing Act, Govt. Code, secs 12900-12996
9. Government Code section 12940(m)
10. Government Code section 12926(p)
11. Cal. Code Regs., tit. 2, § 11068(a)
12. Government Code section 12926.1(c)
13. The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA), 42 US Code sec 12101
14. The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA), 42 US Code sec 12101
15. 42 U.S.C. § 12101 et seq.
16. The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA), 42 US Code sec 12101
17. Title II of the ADA

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
 Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
 240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
 2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

18. *California Human Resources Dept. v. Java*, *supra*, 402 U.S. 121, 131-132, 91 S.Ct. 1347, 1354, 28 L.Ed.2d 666.
19. *Am. Fed'n of Labor v. Employment Dev. Dep't*, 88 Cal.App.3d 811, 821, 152 Cal.Rptr. 193, 199
20. Unruh Civil Rights Act.
21. See *Harris v. City of Santa Monica* (2013) 56 Cal.4th 203, 232 [152 Cal.Rptr.3d 392, 294 P.3d 49]; CACI No.2507, "Substantial Motivating Reason" Explained.
22. Unruh Civil Rights Act.
23. Civ. Code, § 52(a).
24. See *Koirev. Metro Car Wash* (1985) 40 Cal.3d 24, 33 [219 Cal.Rptr. 133, 707 P.2d 195
25. Civ. Code, § 52(a)
26. Civ. Code, § 52(h)
27. *Claudio*, *supra*, 134 Cal.App.4th at p. 243.
28. *Gelfo*, *supra*, 140 Cal.App.4th at p. 54, internal citations omitted.
29. *Nealy v. City of Santa Monica* (2015) 234 Cal.App.4th 359, 379 [184 Cal.Rptr.3d 9].
30. *Gelfo*, *supra*, 140 Cal.App.4th at p. 61, fn. 21.
31. *Swanson v. Morongo Unified School Dist.* (2014) 232 Cal.App.4th 954, 971–972 [181 Cal.Rptr.3d 553].
32. *Gelfo*, *supra*, 140 Cal.App.4th at p. 62, fn. 23.
33. *A.M. v. Albertsons, LLC* (2009) 178 Cal.App.4th 455, 464 [100 Cal.Rptr.3d 449].
34. *Wysinger*, *supra*, 157 Cal.App.4th at pp. 424–425, internal citations omitted.
35. *Nadaf-Rahrov*, *supra*, 166 Cal.App.4th at pp. 984–985.
36. *Scotch*, *supra*, 173 Cal.App.4th at pp. 1018–1019.
37. *Bagatti v. Department of Rehabilitation* (2002) 97 Cal.App.4th 344, 362 [118 Cal.Rptr.2d 443].
38. *Prilliman v. United Air Lines, Inc.* (1997) 53 Cal.App.4th 935, 950–951 [62 Cal.Rptr.2d 142].
39. *Nadaf-Rahrov v. The Neiman Marcus Group, Inc.* (2008) 166 Cal.App.4th 952, 977–978 [83 Cal.Rptr.3d 190], internal citations omitted.
40. See *Green v. State of California* (2007) 42 Cal.4th 254, 260 [64 Cal.Rptr.3d 390, 165 P.3d 118].
41. See *Cuiellette v. City of Los Angeles* (2011) 194 Cal.App.4th 757, 766 [123 Cal.Rptr.3d 562]
42. *Nadaf-Rahrov v. The Neiman Marcus Group, Inc.* (2008) 166 Cal.App.4th 952, 973–979 [83 Cal.Rptr.3d 190].
43. *Prilliman v. United Air Lines, Inc.* (1997) 53 Cal.App.4th 935, 950–951 [62 Cal.Rptr.2d 142]; see also *Furtado v. State Personnel Bd.* (2013) 212 Cal.App.4th 729, 745 [151 Cal.Rptr.3d 292]; *Claudio v. Regents of the University of California* (2005) 134 Cal.App.4th 224, 243 [35 Cal.Rptr.3d 837]; *Hanson v. Lucky Stores* (1999) 74 Cal.App.4th 215, 226 [87 Cal.Rptr.2d 487].)
44. See *Nadaf-Rahrov*, *supra*, 166 Cal.App.4th at p. 978; see also *Cuiellette*, *supra*, 194 Cal.App.4th at p. 767
45. Government Code section 12940(n)
46. See *Prilliman*, *supra*, 53 Cal.App.4th at pp. 950–951.

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
 Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
 240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
 2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

47. *Cuiellette*, *supra*, 194 Cal.App.4th at p. 766.
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50. *Furtado*, *supra*, 212 Cal.App.4th at p. 745.
51. *Swanson*, *supra*, 232 Cal.App.4th at p. 970.
52. *Avila*, *supra*, 165 Cal.App.4th at pp. 1252–1253, internal citations omitted.
53. *Prilliman*, *supra*, 53 Cal.App.4th at p. 954, internal citation omitted.
54. *Bagatti*, *supra*, 97 Cal.App.4th at p. 362.
55. *Spitzer v. Good Guys, Inc.* (2000) 80 Cal.App.4th 1376, 1389 [96 Cal.Rptr.2d 236].
56. *Gelfo v. Lockheed Martin Corp.* (2006) 140 Cal.App.4th 34, 55 [43 Cal.Rptr.3d 874].
 “Appellant also stated a viable claim under section 12940, subdivision (m),
57. *Sanchez v. Swissport, Inc.* (2013) 213 Cal.App.4th 1331, 1341 [153 Cal.Rptr.3d 367].
58. *Nealy*, *supra*, 234 Cal.App.4th at pp. 377–378.
59. *Pangburn v. N. Ky. Univ.*, No. 99-5474, 2000 U.S. App. LEXIS 6413, at *4, 2000 WL 331948 (6th Cir. Mar. 23, 2000).
60. *Pangburn v. N. Ky. Univ.*, No. 99-5474, 2000 U.S. App. LEXIS 6413, at *4, 2000 WL 331948 (6th Cir. Mar. 23, 2000). (citing *Kaltenberger v. Ohio Coll. of Podiatric Med.*, 162 F.3d 432, 435 (6th Cir. 1998))
61. See *Halpern v. Wake Forest Univ. Health Scis.*, 669 F.3d 454 (4th Cir. 2012) (compiling list of cases). *Cobble v. Spalding University*, 2017 WL 382245 (W.D.Ky.), 4 (W.D.Ky., 2017)
62. see *Munson v. Del Taco, Inc.* (2009) 46 Cal.4th 661, 665 [94 Cal.Rptr.3d 685, 208 P.3d 623]
63. See *Harris v. Capital Growth Investors XIV* (1991) 52 Cal.3d 1142, 1149 [278 Cal.Rptr. 614, 805 P.2d 873].
64. *Rotary Club of Duarte v. Bd. of Directors* (1986) 178 Cal.App.3d 1035, 1050 [224 Cal.Rptr. 213].
65. In *re Cox* (1970) 3 Cal.3d 205, 216 [90 Cal.Rptr. 24, 474 P.2d 992].
66. *Semler v. General Electric Capital Corp.* (2011) 196 Cal.App.4th 1380, 1392–1393 [127 Cal.Rptr.3d 794]; see *Harris*, *supra*, 52 Cal.3d at pp. 1159–1162.
67. *Flowers v. Prasad* (2015) 238 Cal.App.4th 930, 937 [190 Cal.Rptr.3d 33].
68. *Javorsky v. Western Athletic Clubs, Inc.* (2015) 242 Cal.App.4th 1386, 1404 [195 Cal.Rptr.3d 706].
69. *O’Connor v. Village Green Owners Assn.* (1983) 33 Cal.3d 790, 795 [191 Cal.Rptr. 320, 662 P.2d 427]
70. *Rotary Club of Duarte*, *supra*, 178 Cal.App.3d at p. 1050.
71. *Hessians Motorcycle Club v. J.C. Flanagans* (2001) 86 Cal.App.4th 833, 836 [103 Cal.Rptr.2d 552], internal citations omitted.
72. *Javorsky*, *supra*, 242 Cal.App.4th at p. 1394, internal citations omitted.
73. *Harris*, *supra*, 52 Cal.3d at p. 1149.
74. *Munson*, *supra*, 46 Cal.4th at p. 665.
75. *Baughman v. Walt Disney World Co.* (2013) 217 Cal.App.4th 1438, 1446 [159 Cal.Rptr.3d 825], internal citations omitted.)

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

76. *Javorsky*, supra, 242Cal.App.4th at p. 1399.
77. *Winchell v. English*(1976) 62 Cal.App.3d 125, 129 [133 Cal.Rptr. 20].
78. *Maureen K. v. Tuschka* (2013) 215 Cal.App.4th 519,529–530 [155 Cal.Rptr.3d 620], original italics, internal citations omitted.
79. The Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA) found at 42 U.S.C. 12101-12213
80. Civil Rights Act of 1866 (Section 1981)
81. 42 U.S. Code § 12101
82. *United States v. Classic*, 313 U.S. 299, 61 S. Ct. 1031, 85 L. Ed. 1368 [1941])
83. *Adickes v. S. H. Kress & Co.*, 398 U.S. 144, 90 S. Ct. 1598, 26 L. Ed. 2d 142 (1970)

13. Breach of Insurance Contract

1. *Isaacson v. California Insurance Guarantee Assn.* (1988) 44 Cal.3d775, 791 [244 Cal.Rptr. 655, 750 P.2d 297].
2. *Robles II*, supra, 236 Cal.App.4th
3. *Paratransit, Inc. v. Unemployment Ins. Appeals Bd.* (2014) 59 Cal. 4th 551, 558, fn. omitted; see § 100
4. *Robles II*, supra, 236 Cal.App.4th at pp. 545–546.
5. *Robles II*, supra, 236 Cal.App.4th at pp. 545–546 at p. 546
6. *Robles I*, supra, 207 Cal.App.4th at p. 1034.
7. *Comunale v. Traders & General Ins.Co.* (1958) 50 Cal.2d 654, 658 [328 P.2d 198].
8. *Egan v. Mutual of Omaha Insurance Co.* (1979) 24 Cal.3d 809, 818–819 [169 Cal.Rptr. 691, 620P.2d 141].
9. *Major v. Western HomeIns. Co.* (2009) 169 Cal.App.4th 1197, 1209 [87 Cal.Rptr.3d 556], internal citations omitted.
10. *Bosetti v. United States Life Ins. Co. in the City Of New York* (2009) 175 Cal.App.4th 1208, 1236 [96 Cal.Rptr.3d 744], original italics, internal citations omitted.
11. *Century Surety Co. v.Polisso* (2006) 139 Cal.App.4th 922, 949 [43 Cal.Rptr.3d 468], internal citations omitted.
12. *Jordan v. Allstate Ins. Co.* (2007) 148 Cal.App.4th1062, 1073 [56 Cal.Rptr.3d 312].
13. *R. J. Kuhl Corp. v. Sullivan* (1993) 13 Cal.App.4th1589, 1602 [17 Cal.Rptr.2d 425].
14. *Austero v.National Cas. Co.* (1978) 84 Cal.App.3d 1, 30 [148 Cal.Rptr. 653], overruled on other grounds in *Egan*, supra, 24 Cal.3d at p. 824 fn. 7.
15. *Love v. Fire Ins. Exchange* (1990) 221 Cal.App.3d 1136, 1148–1149 [271Cal.Rptr. 246], internal citations omitted.
16. *Gruenberg v. Aetna Insurance Co.* (1973) 9Cal.3d 566, 574–575 [108 Cal.Rptr. 480, 510 P.2d 1032], original italics.
17. *Rappaport-Scott v. Interinsurance Exch. of the Auto. Club* (2007) 146Cal.App.4th 831, 837 [53 Cal.Rptr.3d 245], internal citations omitted.
18. *Love v. Fire Insurance Exchange* (1990) 221Cal.App.3d 1136, 1151 [271 Cal.Rptr. 246], internal citations omitted.
19. *Chateau Chamberay Homeowners Assn. v. Associated International Insurance Co.* (2001) 90Cal.App.4th 335, 347 [108 Cal.Rptr.2d 776].

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

20. *Century Surety Co. v. Polisso* (2006) 139 Cal.App.4th 922, 949 [43Cal.Rptr.3d 468].
21. *Jordan v. Allstate Ins. Co.* (2007) 148 Cal.App.4th 1062, 1073 [56 Cal.Rptr.3d 312].
22. *Maslo v. Ameriprise Auto & Home Ins.*(2014) 227 Cal.App.4th 626, 634 [173 Cal.Rptr.3d 854].
23. *Gruenberg*, supra, 9 Cal.3d at p. 578.
24. *Maslo*,supra, 227 Cal.App.4th at pp. 638–639 [uninsured motorist coverage case].
25. *Hughes v. Blue Cross of Northern California* (1989) 215Cal.App.3d 832, 848 [263 Cal.Rptr. 850].
26. *Major v. Western Home Ins. Co.* (2009) 169 Cal.App.4th 1197, 1214 [87 Cal.Rptr.3d 556], original italics, internal citations omitted.
27. *Frommoethelydo v. Fire Insurance Exchange* (1986) 42Cal.3d 208, 214–215 [228 Cal.Rptr. 160, 721 P.2d 41], internal citation omitted.
28. *Egan*, supra, 24 Cal.3d at p. 819.
29. *Mariscal v. Old Republic Life Ins. Co.* (1996) 42 Cal.App.4th 1617, 1620 [50 Cal.Rptr.2d 224].

STANDARD OF PLEADING & PROOF

According to the *American Bar Association* “when a complaint is filed, a court must take the alleged facts as true... It is not required for a complaint to set out detailed facts upon which the plaintiff bases his or her claim. Nevertheless, a short and plain statement must give the defendant notice of the plaintiff’s claim and the grounds upon which it rests.” Although the *Twombly*, and *Iqbal* decision created heightened pleading standards it still allows for reasonable pleadings, and specifies that a complaint need be plausible on its face, and bring forth sufficient factual allegations that nudge a claim across the line from conceivable to plausible. To infer a claim is plausible, a court must reasonably conclude that the factual allegations, taken as true, show an entitlement to relief, however improbable the court may think the allegations are. Plaintiff has done so here whereas the complaint is not simply comprised of alleged facts that are merely possible, but the alleged facts, in context, are more than reasonable and are likely to occur creating legal liability for

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

Defendant Employers. Plaintiff has taken steps in his response to Defendant's motion to: 1. Ensure complaint has more than sufficient facts, not conclusions, that push these claims well beyond the line from merely conceivable to at minimum plausible, if not very likely to occur, and toward surpassing the threshold of preponderance of evidence (along with appropriate legal theories that are cognizable as a matter of law). 2. Ensure that pleading's facts entitle Plaintiff to relief, and has even provided early comparable cases given a similar set of facts, and causes of action. .

FIAT LUX

Latin for *Let there be Light*, and the motto for my, and our, Honorable Judge Chen's, alma mater University of California, Berkeley. Here Plaintiff has not only plead sufficient facts, in respect to the law, to pass the plausibility standards under *Twombly*, and *Iqbal* on the face, but moreover has provided early, pre-discovery, proof to substantiate the pleaded facts, which must be taken as true, under current law, to actually moving closer to pre-emptively proving as true many of Plaintiff's claims by the preponderance of the evidence before entering the formal discovery phase of trial due to Plaintiff's, and other fact finders, pre-discovery evidentiary findings. However, for purposes of this juncture of trial, Plaintiff's position is simply *Fiat Lux* - "*to let there be light*" shown on the pleaded facts, already surpassing Judicial review, by way of the discovery, and litigation process. As Justice Brandeis so simply articulated a fundamental, and guiding, truth "*Sunlight is said to be the best of disinfectants; electric light the most efficient policeman.*" In this context discovery, and the litigation process, is helping to shine that sunlight. To preemptively strike, or dismiss, any of these valid, well pleaded, and pre-discovery, evidentiary supported claims, or Parties, which are liable for these claims, and which have passed the *Twombly* and *Iqbal* standards, would be legally

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

incorrect, and unjust. Not only would prematurely striking, or dismissing be legally incorrect, and unjust, but an incorrect distortion of the fact finding, and justice seeking process.

Proof, after Discovery, and Jury Trial, as demanded by Plaintiff

To adequately identify, and balance the standard of plausibility in the pleading it is important to remember what it is not. The standard is not proving that it is true, it is not proving that it surpasses the preponderance of evidence, after going through discovery, instead it simply means that if the facts, taken as true, as they must be under current law, form the basis for entitlement for relief for Plaintiff, then it is sufficient. In a Civil Trial the plaintiff has the burden to prove the case by a preponderance of the evidence. This means that the jury will need to be convinced, based on all of the evidence, that there is a greater than 50% chance that the defendant caused the harm alleged in the lawsuit.

To infer a claim is plausible, a court must reasonably conclude that the factual allegations, taken as true, show an entitlement to relief, however improbable the court may think the allegations are.

Here the factual allegations, taken as true, provide basis for Plaintiff to be entitled for relief.

Moreover, because of the pre-discovery evidence already proving several of plaintiff's claims, in advance, they are providing basis for being able to prove well beyond the preponderance of evidence truth of Plaintiff's claims, and that Plaintiff will succeed on the merits of his claims. As Plaintiff began exploring comparable, and similarly situated cases, fact patterns, and underlying causes of action he has already found many favorable, and analogous, rulings including but not

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

limited to the quite similarly situated (given fact pattern, causes of action, proximity, and date)

Chopourian v. Catholic Healthcare West, No. 2:09-CV-02972 (E.D. Cal. Feb. 29, 2012) ruling and approximately \$167,720,488 Jury Award (Civil Rights Violations, Discrimination/Harrasment, Wrongful Termination, Retaliation, Intentional Interference with Economic Advantage, Defamation, etc.) In the following Sections Plaintiff has further highlighted material facts for each cause of action, and provided context, in subsections, and as previews of the larger cause of action pleading, and initial analyses. Because the pleading has already passed Judicial review, and *Twombly*, and *Iqbal* standards, the purpose is to highlight key points that Defendants appear to have missed.

HIGHLIGHTED GENERAL FACTS SYNOPSIS

Plaintiff was employed by Defendant Employers collectively in an employment relationship whereas One hundred percent of training, management, production, work, and timecard management, etc. was at, and in, Defendant Tesla's Fremont Plant, and Tesla paid subcontractors Balance, and Personnel Staffing to pay employee, Plaintiff. While taking account of his wages to ensure accuracy of his timecard, wages, employee file, and other Employer responsible issues, via State and Federal Labor Codes, Plaintiff noticed discrepancies, and subsequently engaged in protected activities. When Plaintiff inquired, conducted due diligence, and ultimately made a series of complaints to appropriate, and respective company Officers, Committees, and Agencies responsible for correction he, by law, acquired the status of whistleblower, and its protections.

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

Plaintiff was positioned for success within the company, consistently received private, and public, positive feedback by his managers, and supervisors, including the Vice President of the company, at the time, who suggested him for advancement, and promotion. In fact, the Vice President said directly that Plaintiff had more to offer the company than in the department he was operating, and said he was “too smart” and suggested he should consider transferring to a different department where he could utilize more of his skills and abilities, and subsequently made introduction to Tesla’s Deputy General Counsel, and then a Senior HR Officer for purpose of promotion. Simultaneously, Plaintiff was injured on the job while working one of many overtime shifts, on a holiday, was immediately treated by Tesla clinic medical staff, and required an amended work schedule due to his injury.

Plaintiff further reported the injury, and subsequent physical disability, to Tesla’s workers compensation team representatives, and made complaints, suggestions, and worked on improvements to Health and Safety Code violations for which Tesla has been investigated, and found to have many in their facility (and submitted many to Safety and Continuous Improvement Committee). Further, Tesla is known to have under-reported injuries, not paid at least part of its workforce/employees worker’s compensation, and have had several issues regarding violation of respective Labor (and other i.e Health & Safety)Codes. Plaintiff continued to work on the injury for several weeks, on an amended work schedule, as recommended by the Tesla medical staff, and the injury, and disability, worsened and to date still has not healed, and Plaintiff still has not received worker’s compensation.

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

While meeting with HR Officer, based on Vice President's recommendation, for purpose of promotion, and addressing labor, health and safety code, and other potential violations, and previous reports already made by Plaintiff, the HR Officer assured me of quick follow up and intention to address my concerns and said to take the rest of the day off with pay, due to the unfair issues I had already had to deal with and soon someone speaking on behalf of all Defendant employers would be in contact. Shortly thereafter Plaintiff was informed, by Sandy Malloy, of a 'false allegation' against him (he recorded a supervisor against California Penal Code) with no details, names, inquiry, or opportunity for fact finding, cross examination, etc. resulting in negative employment action, and ultimately wrongful discharge. Even worse, Defendant employers completely made an about face to what was articulated in the HR meeting and blocked all access to the Tesla facility, and Defendants Balance, and Personnel Staffing, shut down communication as well preventing access to Plaintiff's medical records, and medical staff who treated, and also providing a defamatory "false impression" to coincide with the defamatory statements that Plaintiff had done something wrong. The pattern of behavior, and still uncorrected raised issues led to this litigation.

Since then Plaintiff also suffered an out of work upper extremity injury, to a completely separate part of the body, and filed, and received EDD disability. Through the process of submitting relevant wage documentation, and followed up with the State of California, Auditing and Accounting Department Investigators conducted thorough due diligence with Defendant Employers. Through the painstaking due diligence process, and long wait for proper EDD disability compensation for Plaintiff, although he still has not received workers compensation, the

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

State of California has preemptively verified wages, in my name George J. Austin, with my social security number, with my permanent address since 2002, 2107 Montauban Ct., check stubs, accounts, transaction numbers, etc that Defendants employers initially fraudulently lied and omitted information toward, under the penalty of perjury of at least \$25,000.00 of Plaintiff wages and is now paying at the appropriate rate (although the multiple month wait time, for proper compensation rate, violated Plaintiff Constitutional Due Process rights).

To add further context to the pleading, and the causes of action raised below, the follow pieces correspond, and overlap, with documented patterns reported in various sources (and included in Plaintiff's docket exhibits):

- Business Insider "Tesla failed to tell regulators about dozens of factory injuries, then claimed without evidence that regulators praised its recordkeeping",
- Reveal.com "Tesla says its factory is safer. But it left injuries off the books"
- Engadget "Tesla reportedly omitted 'hundreds' of injuries from government reports
- Forbes Inside Tesla's Model 3 Factory, Where Safety Violations Keep Rising,
- Bloomberg & Economic Times, India, Auto.com Tesla sent incomplete injury reports, California regulator says,
- Los Angeles Times Tesla left hundreds of injuries out of its workplace reports, California regulator says
- Workplace Fairness It's Everyone's Job "Hiding Injuries at Tesla - Where The Worker Still Doesn't Matter,
- CNBC "California agency probing Tesla on occupational safety
- Fortune - Tesla sent incomplete worker safety injury reports, California regulator says
- Bloomberg - Hyperdrive Tesla Sent Incomplete Injury Reports, California Regulator Says
- Interesting Engineering "Interesting Engineering Tesla's Breakneck Rise Making Workers Rich, Elon Musk Richer.
- Electrek Tesla's meteoric rise is making a lot of employees very rich,
- Tech Times As Elon Musk's Wealth Balloons to \$46B, He's Making More Tesla Employee Millionaires: Here's the List (Musk is offering Tesla's stock options and grants as being part of the employees' compensation and benefits packages. This stock option compensation is also available for his production associates and sales staff in the auto industry

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

- SFChronicle.com 'Employers cant duck responsibility for workplace safety by hiring contract workers,
- Exhibit Vox 'An Administrative Judge says Tesla tried to sabotage [and illegally surveilled] efforts by factory workers in California breaking labor laws
- Bloomberg Law 'Teslas \$1 Million Settlement of Wage Claims (Underpayment in Violation of Labor Laws
- GQ 'Wage Theft Is the Multibillion-Dollar Crime Almost No One Is Prosecuting _ GQ.pdf,
- National Employment Law Project 'Exposing Wage Theft Without Fear - Around the country, workers who speak up about workplace violations often face a significant risk of retaliation by their employer. -National Employment Law Project
- Daily Labor Report 'Prosecutors Treating Wage Theft as a Crime in These States - Prosecutors in New York and California are starting to view wage violations as an actual crime more often, as opposed to a matter for civil courts.
- KQED "'Were Being Robbed': Wage Theft In California Often Goes Unpunished by State, # 3 Exhibit Angelus A Catholic News Service "Wage theft: An underreported crime Mark Pattison | Catholic News Service
- CBS 'Tesla Fined By California For Lack Of Workers Compensation For Janitors
- Guardian "Elon Musk apologizes for [Labor Code Violations] Tesla workers paid just \$5 an hour by subcontractor

There are many more relevant, and illuminating pieces, as are these to provide initial context, and help to illustrate the patterns, and issues, in this area helping to demonstrate plausibility, and truth of causes of act

1a. Highlighted Defamation Facts & Context

According to Legal Aidwork “A person may be defamed by conduct and/or words. The conduct needs only to convey a defamatory message. For example, if a co-worker is removed from work premises by security personnel, this may create a false impression that the co-worker committed a crime.” A publication “Publication simply means that a statement is communicated to any person other than the person who is defamed. For example, publication may occur when a supervisor makes a false statement about an employee to another supervisor.” Defendant Employers Tesla,

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

Personnel Staffing Group, and Balance Staffing collectively engaged in lies to give false impression by word, and deed to Plaintiffs detriment.

Plaintiff has plead facts, and proactively provide[d] discovery [depositions, written disclosures, and other evidence], aligned with the law, and on the face to meet the standard for plausibility.

Defendant Employers, according to Tesla HR Officer, collectively spoke, and repeated to multiple persons, a false allegation against Plaintiff, by way of Sandy Malloy (employed by Balance Staffing, and Personnel Staffing Group), falsely accusing him of criminal conduct against California Penal Code (recording a manager). There was no inquiring, verification or even question asked to Plaintiff to see if the after the fact ‘false accusation’ was true, even more Plaintiff’s actual inquiries, and complaints, were never addressed (resulting in the subsequent litigation, and labor code violations causes of action). Not only was there no evidence presented from Defendant’s to substantiate the false accusation, but worse, there was no progressive discipline, no seeking to ascertain truth, no basis, and no facts from Defendants, just false statements stated as fact.

Given the timing and situation it’s quite logical to deduce that it was at least negligence, if not gross negligence (especially given the malice evidenced in the statements, and subsequent behaviors), Defendants false accusation alone, repeated to at least one other person (i.e. published) coupled with the negative impact, and harm, on Plaintiff’s professional reputation would be enough to constitute sufficient facts required for Defamation, especially under California Law, but what makes matters worse, for Defendants, is that they not only defamed, but used that Defamation as

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

basis for retaliation, and negative employment action including ultimately wrongful discharge.

It's important to note that the false accusations, in context, are sufficient for the pleading, but what makes it particularly egregious is the malice, use as a retaliatory tool, and outright refusal to effectively communicate. Further, and to add extra insult, to legal and other, injury Defendant employer, Tesla, was sued and lost for doing a far more extreme version (i.e. illegal surveillance of company employees), of the very behaviors they falsely, and grossly negligently (i.e. malice) accused Plaintiff of to his detriment.

The day a. Plaintiff was made aware of Defamatory statements published, b. of crystallization of negative employment action, and c. retaliation in breach of the contract made with Plaintiff, in violation of Labor, Health and Safety, and other codes injury was magnified. The false statement caused injury by attempting to falsely present him in a negative light with 'false accusation', and defamation after at least \$25,000.00 thousand dollars of plaintiffs wages were stolen was an extra proverbial slap in the face. Defendants Tesla, Balance Staffing, and Personnel Staffing unfortunate, published, completely false, and defamatory, statements, as well as retaliatory behaviors, causing injury, are similar to the behaviors producing \$44,000,000.00, and \$38,300,000.00 million dollar false accusation defamation per se Jury Awards in both Gibson Bakery v. Oberlin College, and in Cohen v. Hansen, respectively. It is also very similar to the underlying causes of action, and facts, producing the \$168,000,000.00 (Defamation portion of Total award: \$24,750,000.00) million dollar Jury Award for analogous retaliatory, defamatory, and code violating organizational behaviors in Chopourian v. Catholic Healthcare West to Plaintiffs detriment

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

1. Defamation and Defamation Per Se in the Workplace.

Defendants Defamed Plaintiff. Tesla, MVP, and Balance (broadly Defendants) collectively practiced workplace defamation, and defamation per se, via Sandy Malloy (and other company officers, and representatives). Defendants did so when Ms. Malloy spoke on all three entities behalf, after communicating, and “publishing”, a lie (“that Plaintiff recorded a supervisor against California penal code; accusation of “a crime”) with other company officers (Ms. Malloy didn’t clarify context, just made false statement presented as truth). Defendants via Sandy Malloy made defamatory statements in a decision making capacity (that Plaintiff recorded a supervisor against California Penal Code), with a failed duty to ascertain truth before “publishing” those statements against an employee, Plaintiff. Defendants also used that lie to initiate negative employment actions, and ultimately wrongful termination of Plaintiff, (University of California, Berkeley Graduate (09’), Honors Student, Bay Area Housing Commissioner, Alum, NAACP National Representative, and Local Youth and College President, Alum, California Senate, Capital Fellows, Senate Fellows Top 10 out of 800+ Nationally Ranked, Alum (13’), UCLA Law, and Anderson Riordan MBA Fellows, Alum (08’, 13’), T-14 Law Student, as well as others), and Attorney of Record, Mr. George Jarvis (J.) Austin, esq. (TBA)

In New York Times Co. v. Sullivan, supra, the Court for the first time held that the First Amendment limits the reach of state defamation laws. That case concerned a public official's recovery of damages for the publication of an advertisement criticizing police conduct in a civil

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
 Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
 240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
 2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

rights demonstration. As the Court noted, the advertisement concerned “one of the major public issues of our time.” *Id.*, 376 U.S., at 271, 84 S.Ct., at 721. Noting that “freedom of expression upon public questions is secured by the First Amendment,” *id.*, at 269, 84 S.Ct., at 720 (emphasis added), and that “debate on public issues should be uninhibited, robust, and wide-open,” *id.*, at 270, 84 S.Ct., at 721 (emphasis added), the Court held that a public official cannot recover damages for defamatory falsehood unless he proves that the false statement was made with “ ‘actual malice’ -that is, with knowledge that it was false or with reckless disregard of whether it was false or not,” *id.*, at 280, 84 S.Ct., at 726. - *Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. v. Greenmoss Builders, Inc.*, 472 U.S. 749, 755, 105 S. Ct. 2939, 2943, 86 L. Ed. 2d 593 (1985)

Defamation is a false and unprivileged publication that has a natural tendency to injure the plaintiff or cause the plaintiff special damage See *Taus v. Loftus* (2007) 40 Cal.4th 683, 720. Defamation may consist of libel (written) or slander (oral) forms of defamation. See Civ. Code § 44 Slander, most common in the workplace, is “a false and unprivileged publication, orally uttered, and also communications by radio or any mechanical or other means (including cell phones, and voice messages). . . .” [Civ. Code § 46.] A slanderous statement may charge a person with a crime, or with having been indicted, convicted, or punished for a crime. It may also characterize a person as having an infectious, contagious, or loathsome disease, or as being impotent or lacking chastity. [Civ. Code § 46.]. Slander is more commonly found in the employment context than libel, particularly during pre-termination investigations, at termination, or even during post-employment conversations with prospective employers. Statements that tend to injure an employee with respect to his or her occupation are especially slanderous, either by accusing the employee of an inability

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

to perform the general functions required of his or her profession, trade, or business, or by imputing something with reference to the employee's office, profession, trade, or business that has a natural tendency to lessen its profits. See Civ. Code § 46.

The tort of defamation requires: (1) a publication that is (2) false, (3) defamatory, (4) unprivileged, and (5) that has a natural tendency to injure or that causes special damage. See Taus v. Loftus (2007) 40 Cal.4th 683, 720. See also 5 Witkin, Summary of Cal. Law (10th ed. 2005) Torts, sec. 529, p. 782, citing Civ. Code, secs 45-46 and cases.)

Here Defendants:

1. Published: Defendants published a statement by speaking to one other person (Sandy Malloy was not in the meeting thus someone had to communicate with her meeting the standard for publishing i.e. communicating to at least one other person).
 - a. Defendants communicated via multiple channels, and 'published' false information before saying the false information to Plaintiff. The statements had no basis, and contradicted the meetings, written communications, and everything up until that point (and after), as it was a lie. For the message to get to me, and for the accusation to be made, it had to go through at least two layers, or more of management, the Human Resource Officers, and or Team (of Tesla), and then the Human Resource Team, and Recruiter/Officer Sandy of MVP/Balance. The statement representing a false record presented as truth by Sandy Malloy stated ahead of time that the person who reaches out for resolution of the issues (by

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

Tesla's HR Officer) would be speaking on behalf of, and representing all three organizations with their words. I didn't know who I would be hearing from to resolve the issues, but what I received were defamatory per se statements and messages (see written transcription), thus incurring liability for all three, simultaneously. Documented written conversations up till this point The only mention of the false accusation of recording, was an after the fact excuse, but still did not address the fundamental questions the meeting was supposed to deal with. Without any details of where, when, and why this supposedly happened, and never any questions of did I record? To which I would have answered no. In a different shade of the meaning, record, I did keep "record" in writing, because I realized dishonesty was becoming more apparent (both in my Tesla email, and my duplicate copies of certain communications outside their system), but never in the manner falsely accused.

2. False Statements: It was a lie. Here Defendants grossly negligent, and recklessly, unconcerned at best, and intentionally malicious at worse, published untruths and also took negative employment action. Not only have I never recorded a supervisor against California Penal Code, but I also wasn't asked 'IF' I had before the accusation and negative employment action.
 - a. I didn't record a supervisor, or anyone else, at Tesla, I had never been notified of an issue with recording anyone at Tesla prior to the, after the fact explanation, phone call from Sandy Malloy representing all organizational defendants (according

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

to HR Officer Vince Woodard who spoke for Tesla). Sandy Malloy, repeated the false statement to me via voicemail, as she was not present at the meeting with Vince. Another MVP/Balance representative was present at the meeting. I received the defamatory statements after it had been passed through multiple layers of each company, and through several parties. The statement was false, and made to my detriment, and incurred liability to the company.

3. Defamatory Statements: Here Defendants In the workplace statements accusing of criminal conduct are not only defamatory, but in California rise to the level of Per Se particularly when injury occurs (i.e. negative employment action). Accusations of Criminality, particularly in California, especially in the workplace rise to the level of not just defamation, but defamation per se (particularly when coupled with quantifiable harm - though not a requirement as damages are presumed.

a. Here Defendants presented a lie as fact to the harm and detriment of the plaintiff. Further, this was not just any lie, but a particularly harmful lie causing economic, and other immediate damages. Even more, the statements were made with reckless disregard, at best, of ascertaining truth before taking action. Defendants falsely accused Plaintiff of a crime, without verifying, or even inquiring, on its veracity. Even more, this false accusation has created tremendous negative ripple effects and consequences.

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

4. Which Were Unprivileged: Defendants defamatory statements were not privileged, and instead were published without good faith, truth, and reckless disregard for veracity of statement, and plaintiffs well being, and used to to take negative employment action(s). Under CA Civil Code Section 47, subdivision (c) Defendants have the burden of establishing that the statement was made on a privileged occasion, which they have not done. Further, Defendants demonstrated “actual malice” which destroys any qualified privilege defense by showing that their publication was motivated by ill will, reckless disregard, and lacked reasonable ground(s) for belief in the truth of publication. See *Sanborn v. Chronicle Pub. Co.* (1976) 18 Cal.3d 406,413,134 Cal.Rptr. 402,556, P.2d 764
 - a. Defendants could have simply asked or inquired before taking a negative leap of faith, and massive negative assumption, to assume and accuse of criminality. Even more ironic is the fact that the company itself was sued by its employees (similarly situated to me) for the practice of doing that to its employees. They lost. Hypocrisy at its finest, and behavior incurring legal liability.
5. Causing Injury: Here Plaintiff was directly injured by defamatory statements by Defendants including negative employment action(s), lost wages, emotional pain and suffering, injury to professional reputation, and other injuries.
 - a. Plaintiffs experience multiple layers of negative employment action, and harm, including lost past, present, and future wages, Tesla Car Ownership via winning competition (verified was eligible, in writing, by supervisor before negative employment action), professional reputational harm, emotional distress, etc. due to

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

lies. Defendants by intentionally lying, or with complete and reckless disregard to truth, harmed Plaintiff and put in unnecessary vulnerable economic position, unjustifiably. The false, defamatory, and negative statements were analogous to the false and harmful professional statements negatively affecting reputation, and career, in the \$5 Million judgement in Lawnwood Medical Center inc., v. Samuel H. Sadow, M.D., Plaintiff suffered professional reputation attack, loss in wage, and property, as well as opportunity costs. In Tilkey v Allstate Insurance CA's Fourth District Court of Appeal ruled that even self-compelled defamation (although this wasn't self-compelled, it was just a lie) may provide a basis for a defamation per se cause of action against employer punitive damage award of approximately \$16,000,0000. Even without a pre-existing quantitative damage amount a prima facie case of defamation per se presumes special damages. A false accusation of criminality [especially in the workplace] qualifies, and establishes presumed damages. In the case of Okeke v. Biomat USA, Okeke's defamation claim rests entirely on his allegation that Biomat told an employee of another corporation, Telecris, that Okeke "was terminated because he sexually harassed a woman." (Complaint # 1 at ¶ 42.) Courts have found that allegations of sexual harassment against a professional can impute a lack of fitness. See, e.g., Ricciardi v. Weber, 350 N.J.Super. 453, 795 A.2d 914, 928 (2002); *1028 Wilcoxon v. Red Clay Consolidated School District Board, 437 F.Supp.2d 235, 247–48 (D.Del.2006). Accordingly, Okeke has successfully alleged a defamation per se claim in which

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

special damages are presumed. - Okeke v. Biomat USA, Inc., 927 F. Supp. 2d

1021, 1027–28 (D. Nev. 2013)

2a. Highlighted CA Labor Code Violation Facts and Context

Employers cannot underpay, steal wages, falsify timecard, leave them uncorrected, not pay at all, not pay overtime, not allow workers to take meal and rest breaks, not pay for required sick leave or taking workers' tips, pay employees with invalid checks with insufficient funds, or break promises to pay at a later date without incurring legal liability. It is sufficient to plead that defendants underpaid Plaintiff by at least \$25,000.00, improperly managed timecard, or wage records, and had other discrepancies leading to wrongful violations of labor code (i.e. Wage Theft). Here not only is the pleading standards met, but claims have preemptively been proven true, though not yet necessary, under the penalty of perjury. The State of California, Auditing and Accounting Department, has already proven via due diligence (and examining not only the checks, deposit info, pay stubs, and calling the direct payer employers Balance, and Personnel Staffing, but also the accounts that those funds were deposited into under the penalty, and risk of perjury, as well as the authenticity of the entire State's apparatus) that Plaintiffs' funds, missing approximately 25K, at minimum, were absolutely true (and verified way ahead of schedule through thorough due diligence by independent finder of fact, and investigator, under the penalty of perjury).

The documented verification, and confirmation, of stolen wages via written discovery, document production and depositions, at minimum \$25,000.00, investigated by the State of California Auditing and Accounting Department, and subsequent retaliation have been partially preliminarily

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

filed. All wages were confirmed by Defendant Employers via State of California Investigator, Accounting and Auditing Department, with my name, George J. Austin, Plaintiff, Pro Se, on checks, and check stubs. Checks also had my permanent address 2107 Montauban Ct. since 2002, with my social security number, unique check IDs, transaction and account verification and personally called by the Department and they produced written discovery, document production and depositions under penalty of perjury, a felony, as to their veracity (to be provided in full during Discovery).

Additionally, an Exhibit has been filed related to Plaintiff's due diligence, including with the VP of Tesla, at the time, and material facts regarding Labor violations and Intentional Interference with Economic Advantage reporting by Plaintiff, George J. Austin, and various forms of retaliation, with violations including at least \$25,000.00 of Plaintiff's wages, and stock/equity awards (approx \$20,000.00-\$40,000.00 awarded on average to new hires) according to reports & exhibits filed, and Vice President of Tesla, awarded as early as September 2019, and would now be valued at \$250,000.00- to \$500,000.00, based on growth, not including incentives, level ups, promotions, and bonuses (including Continuous Improvements, and others).

2. Non-Payment (and Withholding of Wages) in Violation of California Labor Codes

Defendants (including EDD) withheld, and did not pay Plaintiff wages, or appropriate compensation, against CA Labor, UIC & DI Codes. EDD, Tesla, MVP Personnel, and Balance Staffing along with other defendants conspired in withholding, and non-payment of statutorily

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

entitled compensation, and undisputed wages (i.e. already printed and signed with my social security number, unique check numbers, and full name (with middle initial), George J. Austin.

Defendants also conspired in non-payment of other wages to the detriment of Plaintiff, (University of California, Berkeley Graduate (09'), Honors Student, Bay Area Housing Commissioner, Alum, NAACP National Representative, and Local Youth and College President, Alum, California Senate, Governance and Finance Committee, Consultant, Capital Fellows, and Senate Fellows Top 10 out of 800+ Nationally Ranked, Alum (13'), UCLA Law, and Anderson Riordan MBA Fellows, Alum (08', 13'), T-14 Law Student, as well as others), and Attorney of Record, Mr. George Jarvis (J.) Austin, esq. (TBA).

Under CA Labor Code Section 200(a) "wage" is defined as money or other value that is received by an employee as compensation for labor or services performed. "Other value" could include room, board, clothes, [cars, including bonuses, overtime pay incentives, stock/ownership, etc.] and other benefits to which the employee is entitled as a part of his, or her, compensation. A bonus is performance-based compensation to be paid to an employee in addition to the employee's regular salary. (Duffy Brothers v. Bing & Bing (1939) 217 App.Div. 10, 215, N.Y.S. 755). Bonuses constitute additional salary, and thus, must be paid in accordance with Labor Code sections 201 and 202 when an employee is terminated, or voluntarily quits, his, or her, employment.

Under CA Disability and Unemployment Code sections 2652-2658 the benefit amount, or disability 'wages' is determined by the highest quarterly earnings within a set period of time (approx. two year window). Under CA Labor Codes 201, 202, 218, and 1194, a plaintiff is

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

entitled to relief for unpaid, or withheld, wages (including overtime) when 1) plaintiff performed work for the defendant; 2) defendant owes plaintiff wages under the terms of the employment; 3) plaintiff worked overtime hours; 4) defendant knew or should have known that plaintiff had worked overtime hours; 5) plaintiff was either not paid or paid less than the wage or overtime rate for some or all of the hours worked; and 6) The employer debt for amount of wage or overtime pay is owed plaintiff/employee even if he or she would agree to work for a lower overtime rate (the entitlement is not eliminated). Similarly, Under CA Disability and Unemployment Code (UIC) sections 2652-2658 a plaintiff is entitled to relief for unpaid, or withheld, statutorily predefined benefits, or disability ‘wages,’

1. Here Plaintiff is entitled to relief because:

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

- a. Plaintiff performed work for, and or is entitled to pay from, Organizational

Defendants:

- i. With previous employers Plaintiff performed work for defendants, and was praised for work, and character, while performing duties by multiple persons of authority in the respective companies. Employment agencies and the employers who contract with them are considered employers under the law (Defendants and joint liability for wages can be placed on both the employment agency (MVP/Balance) and the entity that supervises the work (Tesla). See *Martinez v. Combs (2010) 49 Cal.4th 35, 64, 71*. Regarding EDD plaintiff was entitled to extremely delayed initially unpaid, and underpaid benefit amounts, or wages, already entered into the system, according to the Auditing and Accounting Department, but still unpaid to Plaintiff, nor deposited into his account. Although these EDD funds have now been received, and paid according to appropriate rate, the extreme delay, partially due to Defendant employer's tortious and unconstitutional behaviors including outright deception still incur legal liability.
- b. Defendants owe plaintiff wages:
- i. Organizational Defendants respectively owe Plaintiff, George J. Austin, wages under the terms of employment and California, and Federal law as evidenced in the undisputed withheld, and unpaid wages, as well as confirmation of these wages from an independent State Government Auditing Agency which confirmed. Similarly, EDD previously owed

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

plaintiff unpaid, and underpaid benefit amounts, or wages, including the proper pay rate going forward already entered into the system, according to the Auditing and Accounting Department. Because of the delay, and the apparent employer deceit, and fraud, by way of reports from the Department whereas they had to do above and beyond due diligence to get accurate information, Defendant employers still incur legal liability.

c. Plaintiff worked overtime hours:

- i. Plaintiff performed overtime work for defendants, and was praised for work, and character, while performing duties by multiple persons of authority in the respective companies. Part of the reason Plaintiff's base rate is high enough to qualify for the amount of benefit wages currently receiving by disability is precisely because of overtime already entered into the system, according to the Auditing and Accounting Department.

d. Defendant knew or should have known plaintiff worked overtime:

- i. Defendants knew, or should have known, that the plaintiff worked overtime as he communicated with all respective persons in various departments, including Tesla's CEO. Defendant EDD is well aware of the total amount of wages, as the Auditing Department leader, and representative, said she personally verified wages, accounts, and completed full and thorough due diligence, and follow up.

e. Plaintiff was either not paid, or paid less than wage, overtime, (or statutorily entitled) pay:

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

- i. Plaintiff, George J. Austin, was missing wages under the terms of employment and California, and Federal law as evidenced in the undisputed withheld, and unpaid wages, as well as confirmation of these wages from an independent State Government Auditing Agency, which confirmed. Also, Part of the reason Plaintiff's base rate is high enough to qualify for the amount of benefit wages due to disability is precisely because of overtime already entered into the system, according to the Auditing and Accounting Department.
- f. Defendants (employers) owe plaintiff amount unpaid:
 - i. Defendants have to date still not paid the undisputed wages owed to Plaintiff, George J. Austin. Two sets of checks, two sets of transaction numbers, each check possessing a unique number representing a different wage (check), and all printed with my social security number, full name, George J. Austin, permanent address, etc. Under CA Labor Law on undisputed wages approximately \$25,000, should have been paid immediately, upon request, or the employer shall be liable for additional liability, and penalties. The veracity and authenticity of these wages have been independently confirmed via a Wage Affidavit by an independent State Government Auditing Agency which confirmed veracity of the second set of wages [undisputed wages owed]. However, beyond the disputed wages, there are additional missing past, present and future wages

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

(including bonus, incentives, stock, automobile, and other incentives or their equivalent values) that can be more accurately determined during the discovery process.

Although public policy generally favors informal resolution of disputes, claims for wages (and benefits, or disability wages) are in a (very) special category. (Reid, supra, 55 Cal.2d at p. 207, 10 Cal.Rptr. 819, 359 P.2d 251.) “It has long been recognized that wages are not ordinary debts, that they may be preferred over other claims, and that, because of the economic position of the average worker and, in particular, his dependence on wages for the necessities of life for himself and his family, it is essential to the public welfare that he receive his pay when it is due.” (In re Trombley (1948) 31 Cal.2d 801, 809–810, 193 P.2d 734.) See Also Hermann v. Charles Stratton, D.D.S., Inc., No. A095233, 2002 WL 193857, at *3 (Cal. Ct. App. Feb. 7, 2002). A "willful" failure to pay wages within the meaning of Labor Code Section 203 occurs when an employer intentionally fails to pay wages to an employee when those wages are due. Overtime wages must be paid no later than the payday for the next regular payroll period following the payroll period in which the overtime wages were earned. An employer shall be in compliance with Labor Code Section 226(a) relating to total hours worked by the employee if the overtime hours are recorded as a correction on the itemized statement for the next regular pay period and include the dates of the pay period for which the correction is being made see Labor Code Section 204(b)(2) An employer who willfully fails to pay any wages due a terminated employee (discharge or quit) in the prescribed time frame may be assessed a waiting time penalty. The waiting time penalty is an amount equal to the employee's daily rate of pay for each day the wages remain unpaid, up to a maximum of thirty (30)

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

calendar days. *Mamika v. Barca* (1998) 68 Cal.App4th 487. Additionally, an employee who is discharged must be paid all of his or her wages, including accrued vacation, immediately at the time of termination. Labor Code Sections 201 and 227.3

Where the FLSA [federal Fair Labor Standards Act] requires overtime pay only if an employee works more than 40 hours per week, regardless of the number of hours worked during any one day, California law, codified at Labor Code section 510, is more stringent and requires overtime compensation for ‘[a]nywork in excess of eight hours in one workday and any work in excess of 40 hours in any one workweek.’ ” (*Flowers v. Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority* (2015) 243 Cal.App.4th 66, 83 [196 Cal.Rptr.3d 352], internal citation omitted.)

“[Employees are] entitled to the benefit of wage laws requiring an employer to promptly pay all wages due, and prohibiting the employer from deducting unauthorized expenses from the employee’s wages, deducting for debts due the employer, or recouping advances absent the parties’ express agreement.” (*Davis v. Farmers Ins. Exchange* (2016) 245 Cal.App.4th 1302,1330 [200 Cal.Rptr.3d 315].) “The Labor Code’s protections are ‘designed to ensure that employees receive their full wages at specified intervals while employed, as well as when they are fired or quit,’ and are applicable not only to hourly employees, but to highly compensated executives and salespeople.” (*Davis, supra*, 245 Cal.App.4th at p.1331, internal citation omitted.)

[W]ages include not just salaries earned hourly, but also bonuses, profit-sharing plans, and commissions.” (*Davis, supra*, 245 Cal.App.4th at p. 1332, fn. 20.) “[A]n employee’s on-call or standby time may require compensation.”(*Mendiola, supra*, 60 Cal.4th at p. 840.) “[Labor Code]

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

section 221 has long been held to prohibit deductions from an employee's wages for cash shortages, breakage, loss of equipment, and other business losses that may result from the employee's (or employer's) simple negligence.”(Hudgins v. Neiman Marcus Group, Inc. (1995) 34 Cal.App.4th 1109, 1118 [41Cal.Rptr.2d 46].) Further even if the employer mistakenly, or intentionally, allowed a different person to use those wages, and cash those checks, those wages are still owed to me. “[A]n employer is not entitled to a setoff of debts owing it by an employee against any wages due that employee.” (Barnhill v. Robert Saunders & Co (1981) 125 Cal.App.3d 1, 6 [177 Cal.Rptr. 803].) “State wage and hour laws ‘reflect the strong public policy favoring protection of workers' general welfare and “society's interest in a stable job market.” See Cash v. Winn (2012) 205 Cal.App.4th 1285, 1297, 140 Cal.Rptr.3d 867. See Also Flowers v. Los Angeles Cty. Metro. Transportation Auth., 243 Cal. App. 4th 66, 82, 196 Cal. Rptr. 3d 352, 362 (2015) They are therefore liberally construed (as are Pro Se Complaints) in favor of protecting workers.

Our Supreme Court has stated that, “ ‘[I]n light of the remedial nature of the legislative enactments authorizing the regulation of wages, hours and working conditions for the protection and benefit of employees, the statutory provisions are to be liberally construed with an eye to promoting such protection.’ See Industrial Welfare Com. v. Superior Court, supra, 27 Cal.3d at p. 702, 166 Cal.Rptr. 331, 613 P.2d 579; see also Murphy, at p. 1103, 56 Cal.Rptr.3d 880, 155 P.3d 284” see also Brinker Rest. Corp. v. Superior Court, 53 Cal. 4th 1004, 1026–27, 273 P.3d 513, 527 (2012) see also Flowers v. Los Angeles Cty. Metro. Transportation Auth., 243 Cal. App. 4th 66, 82, 196 Cal. Rptr. 3d 352, 362 (2015) [G]iven the Legislature's remedial purpose, “statutes governing

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

conditions of employment are to be construed broadly in favor of protecting employees.”].) See
Brinker Rest. Corp. v. Superior Court, 53 Cal. 4th 1004, 1026–27, 273 P.3d 513, 527 (2012)

Under CA Labor Code sec 206.5 There can be no valid release of any claim or right on account
of wages due unless the wages subject to the release have been paid. “The purpose of section 206
is to prevent an employer from coercing a settlement by placing any condition on payment of
wages that are concededly due to the employee. It requires the employer to leave the employee to
all remedies for the balance claimed. The purpose of section 206.5 is to invalidate a release of *any*
wage claim before “such wages” are actually paid. Thus, by its terms, section 206.5 merely
prohibits release of a claim before the wages subject to the release have been paid.”

“Although we find that the language of the statute is clear and does not need to refer to legislative
history, it also supports our construction. The Governor's Chaptered Bill File for Assembly Bill
No. 302, (which added section 206.5 in 1959), contains a letter to the governor from the legislative
representative of the California Labor Federation, stating that testimony before legislative
committees developed evidence of a wide-spread practice in the building industry of requiring
execution of a release as a condition of an employee's wage payment, and then raising the release
as a defense when the wage checks were dishonored. (Letter from C.J. Haggerty to Governor
Edmund G. Brown (June 11, 1959) p. 1.) This letter evidences a concern that the wages due are
actually paid before the release can be raised as a defense to a wage claim. Also, the bill
memorandum, dated June 16, 1959, that accompanied the assembly's unanimous vote on the bill
stated that the bill was designed “to provide a remedy against abuses on the part of an employer

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

who requires an employee to release his claim for wages as a conditional settlement of the claim for an amount less than the wages actually due.” (contained in Governor's Chaptered Bill File, ch. 1066, Bill Mem., Assem. Bill No. 302, (1959 Reg. Sess.) June 16, 1959.) This document indicates a focus on requiring payment before the wage claim is released. See Hermann v. Charles Stratton, D.D.S., Inc., No. A095233, 2002 WL 193857, at *4 (Cal. Ct. App. Feb. 7, 2002)

The Court finds that exhaustion under § 98.7 is not required before bringing a civil action under §§ 98.6 and 1102.5. In so holding, the Court finds Creighton persuasive and adopts its reasoning. Particularly, the Court agrees that the Private Attorneys General Act (“PAG Act” or “PAGA”), which covers the statutory claims at issue here, see Cal. Labor Code § 2699.5, indicates a legislative emphasis on private enforcement of the Labor Code that would be undercut by a mandatory exhaustion requirement before the Labor Commissioner. The PAG Act “ ‘empowers or deputizes an aggrieved employee to sue for civil penalties ... as an alternative to enforcement by the State.’ ” McKenzie v. Fed. Exp. Corp., 765 F.Supp.2d 1222, 1231 (C.D.Cal.2011) (quoting Villacres v. ABM Indus., Inc., 189 Cal.App.4th 562, 592, 117 Cal.Rptr.3d 398 (2010) (internal quotation, citation, and alterations omitted)). The Act allows private citizens to sue on behalf of themselves “and other current or former employees” for violations of the Labor Code, and permits said citizens to recover civil penalties otherwise recoverable only by the government. See § 2699(a). - Turner v. City and County of San Francisco, 892 F.Supp.2d 1188, 1202 (N.D.Cal.,2012)

Similar to Labor Code Requirements of timely, and full pay, the Insurance Code, inclusive of Unemployment & Disability Insurance Code has those same requirements for disability wages

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

under the UIC. “There is an implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing in every contract that neither party will do anything which will injure the right of the other to receive the benefits of the agreement.” (Comunale v. Traders & General Ins.Co. (1958) 50 Cal.2d 654, 658 [328 P.2d 198].) “For the insurer to fulfill its obligation not to impair the right of the insured to receive the benefits of the agreement, it again must give at least as much consideration to the latter’s interests as it does to its own.” (Egan v. Mutual of Omaha Insurance Co. (1979) 24 Cal.3d 809, 818–819 [169 Cal.Rptr. 691, 620P.2d 141].)

“[T]o establish the insurer’s ‘bad faith’ liability, the insured must show that the insurer has (1) withheld benefits due under the policy, and (2) that such withholding was ‘unreasonable’ or ‘without proper cause.’ The actionable withholding of benefits may consist of the denial of benefits due; paying less than due; and/or unreasonably delaying payments due.” (Major v. Western HomeIns. Co. (2009) 169 Cal.App.4th 1197, 1209 [87 Cal.Rptr.3d 556], internal citations omitted.) “ ‘[T]he covenant of good faith can be breached for objectively unreasonable conduct, regardless of the actor’s motive.’ . . . [A]n insured plaintiff need only show, for example, that the insurer unreasonably refused to pay benefits or failed to accept a reasonable settlement offer; there is no requirement to establish subjective bad faith.” (Bosetti v. United States Life Ins. Co. in the City Of New York (2009) 175 Cal.App.4th 1208, 1236 [96 Cal.Rptr.3d 744], original italics, internal citations omitted.)

“Thus, a breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing involves something more than a breach of the contract or mistaken judgment. There must be proof the insurer failed or

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
 Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
 240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
 2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

refused to discharge its contractual duties not because of an honest mistake, bad judgment, or negligence, ‘but rather by a conscious and deliberate act, which unfairly frustrates the agreed common purposes and disappoints the reasonable expectations of the other party thereby depriving that party of the benefits of the agreement.’ ” (Century Surety Co. v. Polisso (2006) 139 Cal.App.4th 922, 949 [43 Cal.Rptr.3d 468], internal citations omitted.) “[I]f the insurer denies benefits unreasonably (i.e., without any reasonable basis for such denial), it may be exposed to the full array of tort remedies, including possible punitive damages.” (Jordan v. Allstate Ins. Co. (2007) 148 Cal.App.4th 1062, 1073 [56 Cal.Rptr.3d 312].) “Subterfuges and evasions violate the obligation of good faith in performance even though the actor believes his conduct to be justified. But the obligation goes further: bad faith may be overt or may consist of inaction, and fair dealing may require more than honesty. A complete catalogue of types of bad faith is impossible, but the following types are among those which have been recognized in judicial decisions: evasion of the spirit of the bargain, lack of diligence and slacking off, willful rendering of imperfect performance, abuse of a power to specify terms, and interference with or failure to cooperate in the other party’s performance.” (R. J. Kuhl Corp. v. Sullivan (1993) 13 Cal.App.4th 1589, 1602 [17 Cal.Rptr.2d 425].)

If an insurer “fails to deal fairly and in good faith with its insured by refusing, without proper cause, to compensate its insured for a loss covered by the policy, such conduct may give rise to a cause of action in tort for breach of an implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing. . . . [¶] . . . [W]hen the insurer unreasonably and in bad faith withholds payment of the claim of its insured, it is subject to liability in tort.” (Gruenberg v. Aetna Insurance Co. (1973) 9 Cal.3d 566, 574–575 [108

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

Cal.Rptr. 480, 510 P.2d 1032], original italics.) “An insurer’s obligations under the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing with respect to first party coverage include a duty not to unreasonably withhold benefits due under the policy. An insurer that unreasonably delays, or fails to pay, benefits due under the policy may be held liable in tort for breach of the implied covenant. The withholding of benefits due under the policy may constitute a breach of contract even if the conduct was reasonable, but liability in tort arises only if the conduct was unreasonable, that is, without proper cause.”(Rappaport-Scott v. Interinsurance Exch. of the Auto. Club (2007) 146Cal.App.4th 831, 837 [53 Cal.Rptr.3d 245], internal citations omitted.)

“[T]here are at least two separate requirements to establish breach of the implied covenant: (1) benefits due under the policy must have been withheld;and (2) the reason for withholding benefits must have been unreasonable or without proper cause.” (Love v. Fire Insurance Exchange (1990) 221Cal.App.3d 1136, 1151 [271 Cal.Rptr. 246], internal citations omitted.) “[A]n insurer denying or delaying the payment of policy benefits due to the existence of a genuine dispute with its insured as to the existence of coverage liability or the amount of the insured’s coverage claim is not liable in bad faith even though it might be liable for breach of contract.” (Chateau Chamberay Homeowners Assn. v. Associated International Insurance Co. (2001) 90Cal.App.4th 335, 347 [108 Cal.Rptr.2d 776].) Here there are no disputes, just improper withholding. “We evaluate the reasonableness of the insurer’s actions and decision to deny benefits [or unduly delay] as of the time they were made rather than with the benefit of hindsight.” (Century Surety Co. v. Polisso (2006) 139 Cal.App.4th 922, 949 [43Cal.Rptr.3d 468].)

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
 Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
 240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
 2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

“[I]f the insurer denies benefits unreasonably (i.e., without any reasonable basis for such denial), it may be exposed to the full array of tort remedies, including possible punitive damages.” (Jordan v. Allstate Ins. Co. (2007) 148 Cal.App.4th1062, 1073 [56 Cal.Rptr.3d 312].)“ ‘[D]enial [or delay] of a claim on a basis unfounded in the facts known to the insurer, or contradicted by those facts, may be deemed unreasonable. “A trier of fact may find that an insurer acted unreasonably if the insurer ignores evidence available to it which supports the claim. The insurer may not just focus on those facts which justify denial of the claim.” ’ ” (Maslo v. Ameriprise Auto & Home Ins.(2014) 227 Cal.App.4th 626, 634 [173 Cal.Rptr.3d 854].) “We conclude . . . that the duty of good faith and fair dealing on the part of defendant insurance companies is an absolute one. . . . [T]he nonperformance by one party of its contractual duties cannot excuse a breach of the duty of good faith and fair dealing by the other party while the contract between them is in effect and not rescinded.” (Gruenberg, supra, 9 Cal.3d at p. 578.) [A]n insurer may act unreasonably by failing to pay damages that are certain and demanding arbitration on those damages.” (Maslo,supra, 227Cal.App.4th at pp. 638–639 [uninsured motorist coverage case].)

“[T]he insurer’s duty to process claims fairly and in good faith [is] a non delegable duty.” (Hughes v. Blue Cross of Northern California (1989) 215Cal.App.3d 832, 848 [263 Cal.Rptr. 850].) “[I]n [a bad-faith action] ‘damages for emotional distress are compensable as incidental damages flowing from the initial breach, not as a separate cause of action.’ Such claims of emotional distress must be incidental to ‘a substantial invasion of property interests.’ ” (Major v. Western Home Ins. Co. (2009) 169Cal.App.4th 1197, 1214 [87 Cal.Rptr.3d 556], original italics, internal citations omitted.) “To fulfill its implied obligation, an insurer must give at least as much consideration to

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

the interests of the insured as it gives to its own interests. When the insurer unreasonably and in bad faith withholds payment of the claim of its insured, it is subject to liability in tort. And an insurer cannot reasonably and in good faith deny payments to its insured without fully investigating the grounds for its denial.” (Frommoethelydo v. Fire Insurance Exchange (1986) 42Cal.3d 208, 214–215 [228 Cal.Rptr. 160, 721 P.2d 41], internal citation omitted.)

“To protect [an insured’s] interests it is essential that an insurer fully inquire into possible bases that might support the insured’s claim. Although we recognize that distinguishing fraudulent from legitimate claims may occasionally be difficult for insurers, . . . an insurer cannot reasonably and in good faith deny payments to its insured without thoroughly investigating the foundation for its denial.” (Egan, supra, 24 Cal.3d at p. 819.) “When investigating a claim, an insurance company has a duty to diligently search for evidence which supports its insured’s claim. If it seeks to discover only the evidence that defeats the claim it holds its own interest above that of the insured.” (Mariscal v. Old Republic Life Ins. Co. (1996) 42 Cal.App.4th1617, 1620 [50 Cal.Rptr.2d 224].)

- **3a. Highlighted FLSA Code Violation Facts and Context**

Similar to the CA Labor Code regulations, under the FLSA, Employers cannot underpay, steal wages, falsify timecard, leave them uncorrected, not pay at all, not pay overtime, not allow workers to take meal and rest breaks, not pay for required sick leave or taking workers' tips, pay employees with invalid checks with insufficient funds, or break promises to pay at a later date without incurring legal liability. It is sufficient to plead that defendants underpaid Plaintiff by at least

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

\$25,000.00, improperly managed timecard, or wage records, and had other discrepancies leading to wrongful violations of labor code (i.e. Wage Theft). Here not only is the pleading standards met, but claims have preemptively been proven true, though not yet necessary, under the penalty of perjury. The State of California, Auditing and Accounting Department, has already proven via due diligence (and examining not only the checks, deposit info, pay stubs, and calling the direct payer employers Balance, and Personnel Staffing, but also the accounts that those funds were deposited into under the penalty, and risk of perjury, as well as the authenticity of the entire State's apparatus) that Plaintiffs' funds, missing approximately 25K, at minimum, were absolutely true (and verified way ahead of schedule through thorough due diligence by independent finder of fact, and investigator, under the penalty of perjury).

The documented verification, and confirmation, of stolen wages via written discovery, document production and depositions, at minimum \$25,000.00, investigated by the State of California Auditing and Accounting Department, and subsequent retaliation have been partially preliminarily filed. All wages were confirmed by Defendant Employers via State of California Investigator, Accounting and Auditing Department, with my name, George J. Austin, Plaintiff, Pro Se, on checks, and check stubs. Checks also had my permanent address 2107 Montauban Ct. since 2002, with my social security number, unique check IDs, transaction and account verification and personally called by the Department and they produced written discovery, document production and depositions under penalty of perjury, a felony, as to their veracity (to be provided in full during Discovery).

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

Additionally, an Exhibit has been filed related to Plaintiff's due diligence, including with the VP of Tesla, at the time, and material facts regarding Labor violations and Intentional Interference with Economic Advantage reporting by Plaintiff, George J. Austin, and various forms of retaliation, with violations including at least \$25,000.00 of Plaintiffs wages, and stock/equity awards (approx \$20,000.00-\$40,000.00 awarded on average to new hires) according to reports & exhibits filed, and Vice President of Tesla, awarded as early as September 2019, and would now be valued at \$250,000.00- to \$500,000.00, based on growth, not including incentives, level ups, promotions, and bonuses (including Continuous Improvements, and others).

3. Non-Payment (and Withholding of Wages) in violation of FLSA

Defendants withheld and did not pay plaintiff against Fair Labor Standards Act. Tesla, MVP Personnel, and Balance Staffing along with other defendants conspired in withholding, and non-payment of undisputed wages, and overtime wages (i.e. already printed and signed with my social security number, unique check numbers, and full name (with middle initial) George J. Austin to the detriment of Plaintiff, (University of California, Berkeley Graduate (09'), Honors Student, Bay Area Housing Commissioner, Alum, NAACP National Representative, and Local Youth and College President, Alum, California Senate, Governance and Finance Committee, Consultant, Capital Fellows, and Senate Fellows Top 10 out of 800+ Nationally Ranked, Alum (13'), UCLA Law, and Anderson Riordan MBA Fellows, Alum (08', 13'), T-14 Law Student, as well as others), and Attorney of Record, Mr. George Jarvis (J.) Austin, esq. (TBA).

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

Under the FLSA employees in the United States must be paid at least one and one-half the regular rate of pay for all hours worked (overtime) over 40 hours in a workweek. Our Supreme Court has stated that, “ ‘[I]n light of the remedial nature of the legislative enactments authorizing the regulation of wages, hours and working conditions for the protection and benefit of employees, the statutory provisions are to be liberally construed with an eye to promoting such protection.’ See Industrial Welfare Com. v. Superior Court, supra, 27 Cal.3d at p. 702, 166 Cal.Rptr. 331, 613 P.2d 579; see also Murphy, at p. 1103, 56 Cal.Rptr.3d 880, 155 P.3d 284” see also Brinker Rest. Corp. v. Superior Court, 53 Cal. 4th 1004, 1026–27, 273 P.3d 513, 527 (2012) see also Flowers v. Los Angeles Cty. Metro. Transportation Auth., 243 Cal. App. 4th 66, 82, 196 Cal. Rptr. 3d 352, 362 (2015) [G]iven the Legislature's remedial purpose, “statutes governing conditions of employment are to be construed broadly in favor of protecting employees.”].) See Brinker Rest. Corp. v. Superior Court, 53 Cal. 4th 1004, 1026–27, 273 P.3d 513, 527 (2012) The FLSA [Federal Fair Labor Standards Act] requires overtime pay... if an employee works more than 40 hours per week, regardless of the number of hours worked during any one day.” (Flowers v. Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (2015) 243 Cal.App.4th 66, 83 [196 Cal.Rptr.3d 352],

Under the Fair Labor Standards Act, of 1938, § 1 et seq., 29 U.S.C.A. § 201, the Plaintiff shall succeed in recovery of claims with proving by a preponderance of the evidence that Plaintiff was a) an employee of Defendant, b) engaged in commerce and c) the Defendant did not pay him the legally required overtime or other bonus, and incentive pay.

1. Here Defendants:

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

a. Employed Plaintiff:

- i. During the time period involved Plaintiff was employed by Defendants, and was praised for work, and character, while performing duties by multiple persons of authority in the respective companies. Employment agencies and the employers who contract with them are considered employers under the law (Defendants and joint liability for wages can be placed on both the employment agency (MVP/Balance) and the entity that supervises the work (Tesla). See *Martinez v. Combs (2010) 49 Cal.4th 35, 64, 71*

b. Engaged Plaintiff in Commerce through employment:

- i. Plaintiff's work was engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce. Tesla is one of the top car and energy manufacturers in the World and is rapidly growing and thus Defendant's business or businesses under unified operation or common control met the standard (employed at least two persons and was engaged in commerce or the production of goods for commerce and had an annual gross sales of at least \$500,000.00). In my direct role I engaged in commerce as defined as a person who produced, manufactured, mined, handled, transported, or in any manner worked on such goods or worked in any closely related process or occupation directly essential to the production of the goods.

c. Failed to Pay Plaintiff

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

- i. Defendant failed to pay the Plaintiff the overtime pay required by law.

Defendants have to date still not paid the undisputed wages owed to Plaintiff, George J. Austin. Two sets of checks, two sets of transaction numbers, each check possessing a unique number representing a different wage (check), and all printed with my social security number, full name, George J. Austin, etc. Under CA Labor Law on undisputed wages approximately \$25,000, should have been paid immediately, upon request, or the employer shall be liable for additional liability, and penalties. The veracity and authenticity of these wages have been independently confirmed via a Wage Affidavit by an independent State Government Auditing Agency which confirmed the veracity of the second set of wages [undisputed wages owed]. However, beyond the disputed wages, there are additional missing past, present and future wages (including bonus, incentives, stock, automobile, and other incentives or their equivalent values) that can be more accurately determined during the discovery process. Under the FLSA An employer must pay its employees at least one and one-half times their regular rate for overtime work.

The Fair Labor Standards Act was designed to extend the frontiers of social progress by [ensuring] all able-bodied working men and women a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, § 1 et seq., 29 U.S.C.A. § 201 et seq. See 401 F.Supp.3d 886 For purposes of the requirement under the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA), that covered workers be

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

paid at least 1.5 times their regular rate for work exceeding 40 hours weekly, “regular rate” is defined as the hourly rate actually paid the employee for the normal, non-overtime workweek for which he is employed. Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 § 7, 29 U.S.C.A. § 207(e); 29 C.F.R. § 778.108. See 401 F.Supp.3d 886 An employer commits a willful violation of the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA), making the three year statute of limitations applicable, if it knew or showed reckless disregard for the matter of whether its conduct was prohibited by the FLSA. Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, § 1 et seq., 29 U.S.C.A. § 201 et seq See 401 F.Supp.3d 886

“A violation of the FLSA is willful if the employer ‘knew or showed reckless disregard for the matter of whether its conduct was prohibited by the [FLSA].” Chao v. A–One Med. Servs., Inc., 346 F.3d 908, 918 (9th Cir. 2003) (quoting *McLaughlin v. Richland Shoe Co.*, 486 U.S. 128, 133, 108 S.Ct. 1677, 100 L.Ed.2d 115 (1988)) (alteration in original); *Flores v. City of San Gabriel*, 824 F.3d 890, 906 (9th Cir. 2016) (“A violation is willful if the employer knew or showed reckless disregard for the matter of whether its conduct was prohibited by the [FLSA].”) (internal quotation and citation omitted) (alteration in original).⁵ The Ninth Circuit has found willfulness where the employer was “on notice of its FLSA requirements, yet took no affirmative action to assure compliance with them.” *Alvarez v. IBP, Inc.*, 339 F.3d 894, 909 (9th Cir. 2003). See also *Hugler v. Kazu Constr., LLC*, 262 F. Supp. 3d 1032, 1036 (D. Haw. 2017)

The FLSA requires covered workers to be paid at least 1.5 times their normal rate for all work in excess of forty hours weekly, 29 U.S.C. § 207(a)(1), provided the employer has actual or constructive knowledge that the work is occurring. 29 C.F.R. § 785.11; *Forrester v. Roth’s I.G.A.*

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

Foodliner, Inc., 646 F.2d 413, 414 (9th Cir. 1981). Employers who violate this requirement are liable for damages in the amount of the unpaid overtime, “an additional equal amount as liquidated damages,” and “reasonable attorney’s fee ... and costs.” 29 U.S.C. § 216(b). See *Campbell v. City of Los Angeles*, 903 F.3d 1090, 1102 (9th Cir. 2018)

“The Fair Labor Standards Act was designed to ‘extend the frontiers of social progress’ by ‘[e]nsuring to all our able-bodied working men and women a fair day's pay for a fair day's work.’ ” *A.H. Phillips v. Walling*, 324 U.S. 490, 493, 65 S.Ct. 807, 89 L.Ed. 1095 (1945) (quoting Message of the President to Congress, May 24, 1934). Among the protections offered to workers under the FLSA are a federal minimum wage and limits on overtime. See 29 U.S.C. §§ 206, 207. The FLSA requires covered workers to be paid at least 1.5 times their normal rate for all work in excess of forty hours weekly. 29 U.S.C. § 207(a)(1). The FLSA defines “regular rate” broadly as “all remuneration for employment.” 29 U.S.C. § 207(e). “Courts have defined ‘regular rate’ more specifically as ‘the hourly rate actually paid the employee for the normal, non-overtime workweek for which he is employed.’ ” *Parth v. Pomona Valley Hosp. Med. Ctr.*, No. CV 06-04703 MMM (FFMx), 2007 WL 9193688, at *6 (C.D. Cal. Dec. 5, 2007) (citing *Walling v. Youngerman-Reynolds Hardwood Co.*, 325 U.S. 419, 424, 65 S.Ct. 1242, 89 L.Ed. 1705 (1945); 29 C.F.R. § 778.108). “Employers who violate this requirement are liable for damages in the amount of the unpaid overtime, “an additional equal amount as liquidated damages,” and a “reasonable attorney's fee ... and costs.” *Campbell v. City of Los Angeles*, 903 F.3d 1090, 1102 (9th Cir. 2018) (quoting 29 U.S.C. § 216(b)) See 401 F.Supp.3d 886, 895

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
 Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
 240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
 2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

An employee's regular rate is the basis for calculating any overtime pay due the employee. The regular rate for a week is determined by dividing the first 40 hours worked into the total wages paid for those 40 hours. The overtime rate, then, is one and one-half times that rate. Additionally, The United States Department of Labor recently added language to clarify the Employer's legal responsibilities, and incurred liabilities, with the Fluctuating Workweek Method of Computing Overtime under 29 CFR 778.114. The final rule clarifies that payments in addition to the fixed salary are compatible with the use of the fluctuating workweek method under the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA). It adds language to 29 CFR 778.114(a) to expressly state that employers can pay bonuses, premium payments, or other additional pay, such as commissions and hazard pay, to employees compensated using the fluctuating workweek method of compensation. (The rule also states that such supplemental payments must be included in the calculation of the regular rate unless they are excludable under FLSA sections 7(e)(1)–(8)). The rule grants employers greater flexibility to provide bonuses or other additional compensation to nonexempt employees whose hours vary from week to week, and eliminates any disincentive for employers to pay additional bonus or premium payments to such employees. Addresses uncertainty and adds examples to 29 CFR 778.114(b) to illustrate these principles where an employer pays an employee, in addition to a fixed salary (1) a night shift differential and (2) a productivity bonus.

- **4a. Highlighted Conversion Facts and Context**

In *Voris v. Lampert*, the California Supreme Court held the door open for conversion of a specific amount of money which this claim would suffice, and meets that standard. The Court ruled that

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

although money can be the subject of an action for conversion, undefined unpaid wages cannot, but distinguished that a conversion claim can be brought when the money is “a specific sum capable of identification” as is the case here, at minimum \$25,000.00 (verified by Auditing and Accounting Department Investigator). The California Supreme Court distinguished between an employer exercising “dominion over a specifically identifiable pot of money that already belongs to the employee” as is the case here proven by the employers own past-dated financial documents mentioned previously, and verified by State of California, Auditing and Accounting Department Investigators, with employers, under the penalty of perjury.

The documented verification, and confirmation, of stolen wages via written discovery, document production and depositions, at minimum \$25,000.00, investigated by the State of California Auditing and Accounting Department, and subsequent retaliation have been partially preliminarily filed. All wages were confirmed by Defendant Employers via State of California Investigator, Accounting and Auditing Department, with my name, George J. Austin, Plaintiff, Pro Se, on checks, and check stubs. Checks also had my permanent address 2107 Montauban Ct. since 2002, with my social security number, unique check IDs, transaction and account verification and personally called by the Department and they produced written discovery, document production and depositions under penalty of perjury, a felony, as to their veracity (to be provided in full during Discovery).

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

4. Conversion

Organizational Defendants (including EDD) practiced conversion of Plaintiff's property. Tesla, EDD, MVP Personnel, and Balance Staffing along with other defendants knowingly conspired to commit the tort of conversion of non-paid, and undisputed wages, and statutorily defined, and entitled Disability benefit wages. These wages have already been verified by the EDD's Auditing, and Accounting Department, with respective employers, and confirming accounts and wages printed and signed with my social security number, unique check numbers, and full name (with middle initial) George J. Austin. Defendants, unconstitutional, and tortious, non-(and delayed) payment of wages was to the detriment of Plaintiff, (University of California, Berkeley Graduate (09'), Honors Student, Bay Area Housing Commissioner, Alum, NAACP National Representative, and Local Youth and College President, Alum, California Senate, Governance and Finance Committee, Consultant, Capital Fellows, and Senate Fellows Top 10 out of 800+ Nationally Ranked, Alum (13'), UCLA Law, and Anderson Riordan MBA Fellows, Alum (08', 13'), T-14 Law Student, as well as others), and Attorney of Record, Mr. George Jarvis (J.) Austin, esq. (TBA).

Conversion is essentially the civil law equivalent to criminal theft. Plaintiff's must have right to possession, title, or ownership of the personal property to sue for conversion. [Gen. Motors Acceptance Corp. v. Dallas (1926) 198 Cal. 365, 370 (where conversion occurred after sale of automobile, buyer must either show certificate of ownership or actual possession to sue for conversion); Witkin § 705] Generally, conversion is the wrongful exercise of dominion over the

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

personal property of another. [De Vries v. Brumback (1960) 53 Cal. 2d 643, 647 (conversion is “an act of willful interference with personal property, done without lawful justification, by which any person entitled thereto is deprived of the use and possession of the personal property”); Steele v. Marsciano (1894) 102 Cal. 666, 669; 5 Witkin Summary of California Law Torts § 699 (10th ed. 2005)]. A person with a special interest with a right of possession can sue for conversion. [Dept. of Industrial Relations v. UI Video Stores (1997) 55 Cal. App. 4th 1084, 1095 (state agency with immediate right to possession of checks could sue for conversion); Witkin § 706] 3.

One can have ownership without possession. An owner not in possession may also sue for conversion. [Reynolds v. Lerman (1956) 138 Cal. App. 2d 586, 596 (where debtor sued sheriff for wrongful sale of debtor’s attached property, debtor’s conversion claim was valid because he was owner despite not having a right of immediate possession) Witkin § 707] Property is a broad concept that includes “every intangible benefit and prerogative susceptible of possession or disposition[,]” conversion generally involves tangible personal property. [Witkin §§ 701, 702; See Downing v. Mun. Ct., 88 Cal.App.2d 345, 350 (1948).] 1/15/2010 5:04 PM (2K) [CA Conversion Law Chapter, 1.13.doc] 1. Intangible versus tangible property: while conversion developed to remedy the wrongful taking of physical personal property, “virtually every jurisdiction ... has disregarded this rigid limitation to some degree.” Kremen v. Cohen, 337 F.3d 1024, 1030, 1031-33 (9th Cir. 2003) Conversion applies to all types of personal property: conversion is “a remedy for the conversion of every species of personal property,” [Payne v. Elliot, 54 Cal. 339, 341 (1880) (holding that shares in a corporation, money (or specifically payroll checks) is a possible

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

conversion cause of action for a specific identifiable sum of money. [Haigler v. Donnelly (1941) 18 Cal. 2d 674, 681

To succeed Intentional interference is required: a conversion cause of action arises only from intentional acts causing substantial interference with an owner's property right. [Zaslow v. Kroenert (1946) 20 Cal. 2d 541, 550 (taking possession of and locking building, by itself, does not constitute interference without intent to convert possession); Enterprise Leasing Corp. v. Shugart Corp. (1991) 231 Cal. App. 3d 737, 748 (plaintiff need only show that he was entitled to possession at time of conversion; later recovery of property does not preclude conversion claim); Witkin § 708] 1. Interference must be substantial: "[w]here the conduct complained of does not amount to a substantial interference with the possession of or the right thereto, but consists of the intermeddling with or use of, or damages to the personal property[.]" no conversion exists. [Jordan v. Talbot, 55 Cal.2d 597, 610 (1961) (citing Zaslow v. Cronert, 29 Cal.2d 541, 551 (1946))] ii. Control may be sufficient: manual taking of the plaintiff's personal property is not required; any wrongful assumption of control may constitute actual interference. [Gruber v. Pacific States Savings & Loans Co. (1939) 13 Cal. 2d 144, 147 (landlord's refusal to permit tenant to remove personal property amounted to conversion); Witkin § 709]

Even within the confines of the *Voris* holding by the California State Supreme Court, which is broadly adverse to more traditional unpaid wages conversion claim, supports this claim due to an identifiable, ownership interest, uncontested (i.e. checks in my name, social security number, etc.), defined amount of money. Public policy generally favors informal resolution of disputes, claims

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
 Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
 240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
 2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

for wages [especially uncontested wages] are in a special category. (Reid, supra, 55 Cal.2d at p.

207, 10 Cal.Rptr. 819, 359 P.2d 251.) “It has long been recognized that wages are not ordinary debts, that they may be preferred over other claims, and that, because of the economic position of the average worker and, in particular, his dependence on wages for the necessities of life for himself and his family, it is essential to the public welfare that he receive his pay when it is due.”

(In re Trombley (1948) 31 Cal.2d 801, 809–810, 193 P.2d 734.) See Also Hermann v. Charles Stratton, D.D.S., Inc., No. A095233, 2002 WL 193857, at *3 (Cal. Ct. App. Feb. 7, 2002) This is even more true with undisputed wages as they are immediately owed, and considered property of the employee. Some additional examples of conversion are wrongful withholding of plaintiff’s property. [Edwards v. Jenkins (1932) 214 Cal. 713, 720; Witkin § 712] 1/15/2010 5:04 PM (2K) [CA Conversion Law Chapter, 1.13.doc] 5 Delivery of goods to the wrong person. [Byer v. Canadian Bank of Commerce (1937) 8 Cal. 2d 297, 299; Witkin § 712] Intangible property represented by physical document: possible conversion cause of action for improper use of intangibles represented by documents, i.e., bonds, notes, stock certificates, negotiable instruments, etc. [Acme Paper Co. v. Goffstein (1954) 125 Cal. App. 2d 175, 179 (conversion of check); Mears v. Crocker First Nat’l Bank (1948) 84 Cal. App. 2d 637, 644 (conversion of stock share certificate); Cal. Jur. § 12; Witkin § 702]

The *Robles* court combating the unconstitutional state conversion, or theft, of funds notes that “the prompt payment of benefits is the ‘ “very essence” ’ of the unemployment compensation insurance program” (id. at p. 546), that “Robles had shown himself substantively eligible for the identified benefits by attesting to his availability, and diligent search, for work” (id. at p. 552), and that

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

“EDD’s chosen process in response to the Writ had utterly failed to result in the timely payment of all of the benefits to which Robles was entitled” (ibid.), we held that the trial court properly ordered the immediate payment of benefits without requiring Robles to jump any additional procedural hurdles (ibid.). As a result, EDD paid the remaining amounts owed, resulting in Robles’ total recovery of \$66,214.53.” ‘The fundamental purpose of California’s Unemployment Insurance Code is to reduce the hardship of unemployment’(Paratransit, Inc. v. Unemployment Ins. Appeals Bd. (2014) 59 Cal. 4th 551, 558, fn. omitted; see § 100 [unemployment insurance system created to provide benefits ‘for persons unemployed through no fault of their own’ and to reduce ‘the suffering caused thereby’].) Specifically, ‘ “[u]nemployment (and Disability) benefits provide cash to a newly unemployed (and injured) worker ‘at a time when otherwise he would have nothing to spend,’ serving to maintain the recipient at subsistence levels without the necessity of his turning to welfare or private charity.” ’ ” (Robles II, supra, 236 Cal.App.4th at pp. 545–546.) As a consequence, we have stressed the societal importance of an unemployment insurance system that promptly pays recipients all benefits due. (See Robles II, supra, 236 Cal.App.4th at pp. 545–546 at p. 546 [noting that “the prompt payment of benefits is the ‘ “very essence” ’ of the unemployment compensation insurance program”].) We have also emphasized the need to “liberally construe the Unemployment Insurance Code to advance the legislative objective of reducing the hardship of unemployment.” (Ibid.; Robles I, supra, 207 Cal.App.4th at p. 1034.)

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

Here Plaintiff::

- Had Right to Ownership or Possess
 - Plaintiff in fact had the right to possess said property [money] including undisputed wages, as signified by social security number, name George J. Austin, and other unique identifiers of rightful legal ownership. Organizational defendants demonstrated, and are demonstrating, in multiple ways that they intended, and intend, to permanently deprive me of wages or so delay them to cause irreparable harm. The Employer undisputed, but converted, wages are in my name, under my social security number, and with easily discoverable unique identifiers (i.e. check numbers/dates, etc.) and the predetermined, and already processed benefit compensation has already been entered into the system according to the Auditing and Accounting Department, but have been delayed over three months already. This has been compounded by lying, deceptive practices, unnecessary stalling techniques and a variety of constitutional, and tortious violations. When approached to solve the issue with employers they have lied repeatedly of their existence, and refused to cancel previous, and resend once Identified of their existence. Plaintiff notified Defendant organizations of non-receipt of wages, and compensation and possessed right of ownership, or possession, as demonstrated in the above described phenomena.

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

- Was Deprived of Right/Interests
 - Defendant's disposition of property was in a manner inconsistent with plaintiff's property rights. Plaintiff was deprived of said rights. Defendant Employers also did not properly notify of additional wages, or of delivery, and then further exacerbated liability by not correcting once Plaintiff discovered, and made formal inquiry, request, and demand. Organization lied repeatedly, in writing, showing intent, and scienter, of their existence and further their intent to deprive. Defendants lost a tremendous amount of credibility while continually denying even though fairly easily ascertainable, discoverable contradicted, via subpoena (and other investigative, truth/fact finding methods). Communicated to each part of the MVP Personnel, and its organization Balance Staffing, and Tesla, and none corrected, nor provided a solution (and continued the knowing dishonesty). Pay, and Paystubs, clearly identified me as the owner of the property via social security number, name including middle initial, George J. Austin, address listed on my drivers license, etc. In California wages [especially undisputed] are owned by employees. Was deprived of, and substantially interfered with, interest in the property by the defendant's unauthorized act.
- c) Suffered damages
 - Plaintiff suffered direct, and indirect, damages with an immediate and direct known amount of approximately \$25,000 and an unknown amount through discovery that will help determine a full amount. It is likely an even larger direct amount of wages through fraudulent benefits, or incentives, paid to persons who stole those wages,

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

and filed, also in my name (i.e. worker's compensation). Those sums of money, stolen, or improperly converted, shall also be included in the total direct damages (as Defendants at minimum, aided and abetted, their theft (or conversion) if not directly stolen that money themselves). Undisputed stolen, or converted, wages already have independently been verified through a Wage Affidavit, and investigation, via an independent and reputable government agency.

5a. Breach of Contract

A breach of an employment agreement occurs when either party involved fails to perform their duties as determined by the contract terms. An example of this would be an employer failing to pay wages as stated in the contract, or denying an employee benefits that the employee is entitled to or other Labor code violations. Common occurrences that constitute a breach of contract can include wrongful discharge (especially when based on deception, or fraud), violation of Labor Code pay requirements, Deception/Fraud, and Defamation are all forms of a breach of employment contract by employers.

Plaintiff was employed by Defendant employers and has evidence of express, and implied, employment contract with each entity. Defendant employers of Plaintiff assumed, and assume, fiduciary and legal responsibility, and duties, including Subcontractors (Personnel Staffing, and Balance Staffing) that paid directly to Plaintiff via Tesla's payments to them (i.e. 100% of the work

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

at Tesla, after badging in with Tesla provided Badges, in Tesla PPE (personal protective equipment) provided by Tesla, on Tesla real estate, in Tesla facilities, producing Tesla products, managed 100% by Tesla employees, and owners, paid by Tesla Company, etc.).

Deceit, malice, retaliation, Defamation per se and other violations spelled out above obliterate any ‘at will’ legal protections, and goes against public policy and fundamental principles of contract law. Defendants lied to interfere with Plaintiff’s economic advantage, breach the contract, retaliate and defame Plaintiff. Even in the context of “at will” employment there are limitations, and an employer cannot lie, or practice deceit, especially to Plaintiff’s detriment in a retaliatory and defamatory manner to discharge, wrongfully, without incurring legal liability.

Here Defendant employers flat out lied, and defamed plaintiff with false accusation, and used that illegally as the basis for wrongful discharge. Plaintiff was well positioned to not only thrive in his current role, as he received multiple, and repeated positive feedback, but as early as month in to his role, and even before being officially hired, was advised and encourage that he should already be in a higher position in the company given his skills, abilities, personality, and experience (more responsibility and higher pay). Moreover, throughout his time working he excelled, and was suggested for promotion by the Vice President of the Company who even said he was “too smart” to be in the current department and had much more to offer the company. Not only did Defendant behavior not make sense given Plaintiff’s performance, and the subsequent feedback received, but moreover was flat out false, and deceptive which is fundamentally against public policy, and basic contractual notions of good faith, and fair dealing.

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
 Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
 240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
 2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

The deception alone would be enough to constitute wrongful discharge, but the combination of Defamatory and retaliatory deception to Plaintiff's detriment against fundamental employment contract, and public policy laws takes the proverbial cake and pushes well beyond the requirement of plausibility. Moreover the timing of the false accusation, after Plaintiff made formal complaint about labor, health and safety, and possibly security, codes and laws violations strongly suggests, and meets the fundamental definition of after the fact explanation, and shifting explanation (i.e. retaliation). Defendants lied, and deceived, with malice, in retaliation, and utilized an after the fact 'false' explanation, and accusation (of recording a manager) to wrongfully discharge the plaintiff. Moreover, the irony is that Plaintiff was recommended to HR Officer for the purpose of promotion, after many positive recommendations, and series of feedback, but was ironically falsely accused.

5. Breach of Employment Contract

Defendant's breached employment contract with Plaintiff. Tesla, MVP Personnel, and Balance Staffing along with other defendants collectively breached their employment contract, in violation of not only "Good Cause," (express or implied), but also in tortious violation of laws against fraud, deceit, and defamation. All to the detriment of Plaintiff, (University of California, Berkeley Graduate (09'), Honors Student, Bay Area Housing Commissioner, Alum, NAACP National Representative, and Local Youth and College President, Alum, California Senate, Governance and Finance Committee, Consultant, Capital Fellows, and Senate Fellows Top 10 out of 800+ Nationally Ranked, Alum (13'), UCLA Law, and Anderson Riordan MBA Fellows, Alum (08',

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

13'), T-14 Law Student, as well as others), and Attorney of Record, Mr. George Jarvis (J.) Austin, esq. (TBA).

There can be no right to terminate for an unlawful reason or a purpose that contravenes fundamental public policy. Any other conclusion would sanction lawlessness, which courts by their very nature are bound to oppose.' ” (Casella v. SouthWest Dealer Services, Inc. (2007) 157Cal.App.4th 1127, 1138–1139 [69 Cal.Rptr.3d 445], Under California law, breach of implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing in employment contracts is established whenever an employer engages in bad-faith action extraneous to contract, combined with the employer's intent to frustrate employee's enjoyment of contract rights. Huber v. Standard Ins. Co., 841 F.2d 980 (9th Cir. 1988) Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in *Huber* held that when genuine issue of material fact exists as to whether employer's discharge of employee was bad-faith action extraneous to employment contract and done with intent to frustrate employee's enjoyment of contract rights summary judgment is precluded under California law on claim of breach of implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing in employment contract. See Huber v. Standard Ins. Co., 841 F.2d 980 (9th Cir. 1988)

Good cause exists when an employer’s decision to discharge or demote an employee is made in good faith and based on a fair and honest reason (a lie especially with reckless disregard for truth [malice] disqualifies). Further, good cause does not exist if the employer’s reasons for the discharge or demotion are trivial, arbitrary, inconsistent with usual practices, or unrelated to business needs or goals [or if the stated reasons conceal the employer's true reasons]. Even more,

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

an employer cannot defraud, deceive, or defame to accomplish its ends, whether legitimate, or legitimate business needs. At will presumption in law is limited by legal, and honest, dealing, when the alternative is present it destroys those employer protections and opens them up to liability for breach of contract and beyond.

Where there is no express agreement, the issue is whether other evidence of the parties' conduct has a 'tendency in reason' to demonstrate the existence of an actual mutual understanding on particular terms and conditions of employment. If such evidence logically permits conflicting inferences, a question of fact is presented.”(Guz v. Bechtel National, Inc. (2000) 24 Cal.4th 317, 337 [100 Cal.Rptr.2d 352, 8 P.3d 1089], internal citations omitted.) “The presumption that an employment relationship of indefinite duration is intended to be terminable at will is therefore ‘subject, like any presumption, to contrary evidence. This may take the form of an agreement, express or implied, that . . . the employment relationship will continue indefinitely, pending the occurrence of some event such as the employer’s dissatisfaction with the employee’s services or the existence of some “cause” for termination.’ ” (Foley v. Interactive Data Corp. (1988) 47 Cal.3d 654, 680 [254 Cal.Rptr. 211, 765P.2d 373], internal citation omitted.) “In Foley, we identified several factors, apart from express terms, that may bear upon ‘the existence and content of an . . . [implied-in-fact] agreement’ placing limits on the employer’s right to discharge an employee. These factors might include ‘ “the personnel policies or practices of the employer, the employee’s longevity of service, actions or communications by the employer reflecting assurances of continued employment, and the practices of the industry in which the employee is engaged.” ’ ” (Guz v.

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

Bechtel National, Inc. (2000) 24 Cal.4th317, 336–337 [100 Cal.Rptr.2d 352, 8 P.3d 1089], internal citations omitted.)

Civil Code sections 1619–1621 together provide as follows: “A contract is either express or implied. An express contract is one, the terms of which are stated in words. An implied contract is one, the existence and terms of which are manifested by conduct.” ‘Good cause’ or ‘just cause’ for termination connotes ‘ “a fair and honest cause or reason,” ’ regulated by the good faith of the employer. The term is relative, and defamatory lies bars and destroys good cause. Whether good cause exists is dependent upon the particular circumstances of each case. In deciding whether a good cause exists, there must be a balance between the employer’s interest in operating its business efficiently and profitably and the employee’s interest in continued employment. Care must be exercised so as not to interfere with the employer’s legitimate exercise of managerial discretion. While the scope of such discretion is substantial, it is not unrestricted. Good cause is not properly found where the asserted reasons for discharge are ‘trivial, capricious, unrelated to business needs or goals, pretextual.’ Where there is a contract to terminate only for good cause, the employer has no right to terminate for an arbitrary or unreasonable decision.”(Walker v. Blue Cross of California (1992) 4 Cal.App.4th 985, 994 [6Cal.Rptr.2d 184], internal citations omitted, abrogated on another ground inGuz, supra, 24 Cal.4th at p. 351.)

When the reason given for the discharge is misconduct, and there is a factual dispute whether the misconduct occurred, then the court should give allow the finders fact to ascertain truth CACINo. 2405, Breach of Implied Employment Contract—Unspecified Term—“GoodCause”

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
 Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
 240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
 2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

Defined—Misconduct, (See *Cotran v. RollinsHudig Hall International, Inc.* (1998) 17 Cal.4th 93, 107 [69 Cal.Rptr.2d 900, 948P.2d 412].)13370015 “If the evidence is uncontradicted and permits only one conclusion, then the issue [of good cause] is legal, not factual. Where, however, as here, the evidence is contradicted, the issue is one for the trier of fact to decide.” (*Wallis V. Farmers Group, Inc.* (1990) 220 Cal.App.3d 718, 733 [269 Cal.Rptr. 299],disapproved on other grounds in *Dore v. Arnold Worldwide, Inc.* (2006) 39Cal.4th 384, 394 fn. 2 [46 Cal.Rptr.3d 668, 139 P.3d 56].)

“[G]ood cause” in [the context of wrongful termination based on an implied contract] “is quite different from the standard applicable in determining the propriety of an employee’s termination under a contract for a specified term.”(*Pugh, supra*, 116 Cal.App.3d at p. 330.) “We have held that appellant has demonstrated a prima facie case of wrongful termination in violation of his contract of employment. The burden of coming forward with evidence as to the reason for appellant’s termination now shifts to the employer. Appellant may attack the employer’s offered explanation, either on the ground that it is pretextual (and that the real reason is one prohibited by contract or public policy, or on the ground that it is insufficient to meet the employer's obligations under contract or applicable legal principles. Appellant bears, however, the ultimate burden of proving that he was terminated wrongfully.” (*Pugh, supra*, 116 Cal.App.3d at pp. 329–330, internal citation omitted.)Secondary Sources3 *Witkin, Summary of California Law* (10th ed. 2005) Agency and Employment, §§ 208, 209, 231Chin et al., *Cal. Practice Guide: Employment Litigation* ¶¶ 4:270–4:273, 4:300 (*TheRutter Group*)1 *Wrongful Employment Termination Practice*

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

(Cont.Ed.Bar 2d ed.) ContractCACI No. 2404 A defamatory lie, without previous basis, warning, employer due diligence (demonstrating a reckless disregard for truth at minimum) qualifies to destroy good cause defense, and triggers liability.

Under California law breach of employment contract claim shall be meritorious when a) plaintiff and defendant enter into an employment relationship. b) Defendant promised, by words or conduct, to discharge, or demote, plaintiff, only for good cause, and c) plaintiff substantially performed his, or her, job duties unless plaintiff's performance was excused or prevented, d) defendant discharged, or demoted plaintiff without good cause; and e). plaintiff was harmed by the discharge, or demotion. See *Judicial Council of California Civil Jury Instructions* See also 1 Witkin, Summary of Cal. Law (10th ed. 2005) Contracts, ["The determination whether a material breach has occurred is generally a question of fact"].) Whether a partial breach of a contract is material depends on "the importance or seriousness thereof and the probability of the injured party getting substantial performance." (1 Witkin, Summary of Cal. Law (10th ed. 2005) Contracts, § 852, pp. 938–940; *Brown v. Grimes*, 192 Cal. App. 4th 265, 278, 120 Cal. Rptr. 3d 893, 903 (2011))

Here there was:

- Contract Formation:
 - Plaintiff and Defendants entered into an employment relationship. See *Judicial Council of California Civil Jury Instructions* See also 1 Witkin, Summary of Cal.

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

Law (10th ed. 2005) Contracts. The formation of a contract between the Plaintiff, George J. Austin, and the Defendants Tesla, MVP/Balance was formed prior to beginning work in the summer and fully consummated once work began. This is evident in badges, work attire provided by the company, paystubs made out to me, in my name, and with my social security number, time sheets, work ID and other items and work records.

- Implied or Express Good Cause
 - Defendant promised, by words or conduct, to discharge, or demote, plaintiff, only for good cause, See *Judicial Council of California Civil Jury Instructions* See also 1 Witkin, Summary of Cal. Law (10th ed. 2005) Contracts. The Implied and Express Good Cause clause was evident in written, and oral word from the very beginning of training, and continued indeed throughout the time working in a multitude of ways. From the top down the reason for emphasis on attendance, PPE, and other policies and procedures from employees, and human resource handbooks, to which I took heed (and extra care) and was commended for, were expression of Good Clauses express or implied.
- Plaintiff Substantial Performance
 - Plaintiff substantially performed his job duties See *Judicial Council of California Civil Jury Instructions* See also 1 Witkin, Summary of Cal. Law (10th ed. 2005) Contracts. Plaintiff, George J. Austin, performed contract, and duties, receiving

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

positive feedback from peers, supervisors, Executive leadership, officers and managers. Not only was there not good cause for firing, I was alternatively told repeatedly, and explicitly, by my supervisors that I was doing an excellent job, and looking to promote me. In fact I was explicitly asked by my Supervisor if I had considered Management, while he was saying he was impressed by my work. The Vice President, and head of the department I worked in said explicitly I should already be in a lead, or Supervisor role. I also received multiple positive written feedback from a variety of sources.

- Defendant Non-performance, and discharge without Good Cause
 - Although Plaintiff substantially performed his job, and functions, Defendants didn't hold their end of the bargain, and illegally discharged the plaintiff without good cause; See *Judicial Council of California Civil Jury Instructions* See also 1 Witkin, Summary of Cal. Law (10th ed. 2005) Contracts Defendant(s), collectively did not perform, or hold up, their end of the contract. Unfortunately they a) violated their duty to ensure receipt of all [undisputed] wages assigned to me by their company, also b) failed to properly, and honestly, remedy missing/stolen wages when notified (i.e. stop order, and reprint), c) failed to conduct proper due diligence before, and acted at best reckless (at worse maliciously) taking negative employment and retaliatory action, d) violating public policy, and ethical baselines by acting recklessly, and practicing defamation per se. Defendants Failed to perform.

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

- e) Resulting damages to the plaintiff.
 - Plaintiff was harmed by the breach up and ultimate, discharge, or demotion. See *Judicial Council of California Civil Jury Instructions* See also 1 Witkin, Summary of Cal. Law (10th ed. 2005) Contracts. Plaintiff, George J. Austin, incurred multiple damages due to breach of contract including lost wages, opportunities, incentives, bonuses, automobiles, other opportunities, and forms of wages to be more fully and accurately determined through the discovery process.

6a. Fraud Misrepresentation

According to Legal Aid At Work “Fraud occurs in the workplace when an employer misrepresents (spoken or in writing) something about [you or] your job. Fraud may arise when an employer makes a false representation concerning job security, salary, potential bonuses or promotions, health risks, or other aspects of employment.” According to Legal Match “Fraudulent misrepresentation may be defined as any type of lie or false statement that is used to trick a person into an agreement. The misrepresentation can occur through many ways, including written words, spoken words, gestures or body motions (such as a nod), or through silence or inaction” Workplace fraud, by its nature, is usually a secretive act. It is a type of dishonesty that is normally committed in such a way that its very existence is concealed. One Dictionary defines fraud as “deliberate deception, trickery or cheating intended to gain an advantage.”

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

Defendant's engaged in fraud to actively omit and misrepresent material information about Plaintiff (i.e. Defamation), his engagement with the company, and fraudulently induced him into initiating a meeting with HR for purpose of promotion. Defendant employers omitted any information regarding any concerns, let alone any issues that would cause negative employment action. In fact, Plaintiff repeatedly asked via email, and in person during the meeting whether there is anything else he should know about, and said explicitly the pattern of behavior was very strange given the mutually agreed stated purpose or promotion, and correcting company Health & Safety as well as Labor code violations (underpayment) only to in turn retaliate, not address the concerns raised (which have since been proven true under the penalty of perjury by the Defendant employers themselves via State of California Investigators).

Defendant's engaged in fraud to actively misrepresent , and omit material information to and about, Plaintiff, his engagement with the Defendant companies, his person, and character, to his detriment and to induce him into activity detrimental to his economic advantage and success. Defendants further misrepresented, and omitted, material information, as well as labor code and other violations to convert or engage in wage theft of State of California verified converted wages at minimum of \$25,000.00.

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

6. Fraudulent Misrepresentation

Defendants made fraudulent misrepresentation to and about Plaintiff. Tesla, MVP, and Balance (broadly Defendants) collectively caused injury, and prevented subsequent employment, and delayed/underpaid, benefit payments, by Fraudulent Misrepresentation, via EDD Officials, Sandy Malloy (and other company officers, and representatives). Defendants did so when Ms. Malloy spoke on all three entities behalf, after communicating, and “publishing”, a lie (“that Plaintiff recorded a supervisor against California penal code; accusation of “a crime”) with other company officers. Defendants via Sandy Malloy not only made fraudulent misrepresentations in a decision making capacity, and with a failed duty to ascertain truth, and present truth, but used those misrepresentation to wrongfully withhold wages, initiate negative employment actions, ultimately wrongful termination, and prevent subsequent employment of Plaintiff, (University of California, Berkeley Graduate (09’), Honors Student, Bay Area Housing Commissioner, Alum, NAACP National Representative, and Local Youth and College President, Alum, California Senate, Capital Fellows, Senate Fellows Top 10 out of 800+ Nationally Ranked, Alum (13’), UCLA Law, and Anderson Riordan MBA Fellows, Alum (08’, 13’), T-14 Law Student, as well as others), and Attorney of Record, Mr. George Jarvis (J.) Austin, esq. (TBA)

“To establish a claim for fraudulent misrepresentation, the plaintiff must prove: ‘(1) the defendant represented to the plaintiff that an important fact was true; (2) that representation was false; (3) the defendant knew that the representation was false when the defendant made it, or the defendant made the representation recklessly and without regard for its truth; (4) the defendant intended that

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

the plaintiff rely on the representation; (5) the plaintiff reasonably relied on the representation; (6) the plaintiff was harmed; and (7) the plaintiff's reliance on the defendant's representation was a substantial factor in causing that harm to the plaintiff.' ” (Perlas v. GMAC Mortgage, LLC (2010) 187 Cal.App.4th 429, 434, 113 Cal.Rptr.3d 790 (Perlas) See also Graham v. Bank of Am., N.A., 226 Cal. App. 4th 594, 605–06, 172 Cal. Rptr. 3d 218, 228 (2014)

Here Defendants:

1) Misrepresented

- i) There were a series of multiple misrepresentations, outright lies, and fraudulent claims intended to take, steal, and deprive Plaintiff (presented as fact). Defendant Employers fraudulently misrepresented, and induced Plaintiff into a precarious position, by promising promotion and delivering retaliation. Additionally employers fraudulently misrepresented Plaintiff himself via Defamation, and Deceit, without justification. Although paid appropriately now, EDD initially said for over 16 weeks that full payment was on the way, way beyond the bounds of ‘when due,’ constitutional due process and misrepresented themselves and their process (even when personally guaranteed by their Auditing Dept.) Defendants conspired to deprive of wages, and make false claim, and misrepresentation, of recording a supervisor with intent to deprive of wages, job, and benefits. A fundamental lie, or misrepresentation, is that I recorded a supervisor (still

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

unsure of context or full meaning, but all I have is the message). Asked for clarity, and more information, in writing, none was provided. Another major misrepresentation/lie, was that the second group of checks/wages did not exist, when they clearly were already made out in my name, with my social security number, and ready to be cashed/deposited. Additionally, it appears Defendant EDD may have been engaged in further fraud by not only promising, on a recorded line, but not initially paying the constitutionally entitled compensation amount, but also appears EDD to have switched the name of the employers from the two previous, to his detriment when that wasn't the employer mentioned, or on his check stubs or other information submitted for verification. Even, further when Plaintiff looked up the name it's an organization with 2 employees, located apparently in Fresno. Plaintiff has never heard of that organization until that point and more importantly is concerned about the fraudulent misrepresentation (said explicitly was already complete, and another employee verified it should have been received weeks ago). Fraud omission and misrepresentation, as EDD did not include any additional information about waiting period or any other reason for unconstitutional due process delay of full pay.

2) Had Scierter, or Knowledge of falsity

- i) In each example of misrepresentation/false statement the defendants knew, or easily could have inquired to find out, and instead were grossly negligent, but made the false statements anyway. With defendant EDD for over 16

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

weeks, with internal checks and balance verifying the accuracy and authenticity, claiming to have already put in the adjustment it's clear they knew, and had scienter, of the falsity of their process, and follow up. In the case of the checks, wages, not only did they deny their existence, when the official records (inside, and outside their company) say otherwise, but refused to offer any requested proof to show otherwise. In the example of defamatory per se statements made resulting in negative employment action by employer, again, it was with knowledge, and reckless disregard.

3) Intended to defraud/deceive

- i) Employer's, and Defendant's, intended to defraud as evidenced not only in the initial false statements, but in their responses to legitimate inquiry. Defendant employers never inquired, only made assumption, after assumption, to Plaintiff's detriment. An honest mistake can often be corrected with honest recognition, and adjustment/correction as needed. However, when the response is to further hide, retaliate, and deceive, it shows the true motives of the party. Here, each inquiry was received not with honesty, but with more attempts to deceive, and create obstacles to finding the truth, and correcting any missteps (intentional, or by omission), the defendants made.

4) Induced plaintiff's justifiable reliance

- i) Defendant EDD has consistently promised to make the adjustment available in my account, and given their state authority Plaintiff had reason to

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

justifiable rely on their words. Plaintiff would have responded sooner, and taken action, but for the justified reliance in his employer's, and collectively defendant's, words, though shown to be deceitful, and fraudulent. Because Defendant's, as Plaintiff's employer, owed a special duty of care, loyalty, and responsibility, plaintiff by law had a reasonably justifiable reliance on the words of Defendants. Although those words ultimately proved false, when there was no reason to assume they were lying, ultimately fraudulent, Defendants had a duty as employer to present the truth, and Plaintiff had a reasonable and justifiable reliance on their words. Defendants lied about stolen/withheld wages [some of which were non-disputed], opportunities, as well as others. Defendant's also made fraudulent representations about the plaintiff, mentioned above as defamation per se, with the intent of depriving plaintiff of property, rights and opportunities he was entitled to.

5) resulting damage

- i) Due to the misrepresentations by EDD, Employer, Plaintiff suffered a variety of damages of significant magnitude.

“[F]raudulent intent is an issue for the trier of fact to decide.” (Beckwith v. Dahl(2012) 205 Cal.App.4th 1039, 1061 [141 Cal.Rptr.3d 142].) “[T]here are two causation elements in a fraud cause of action. First, the plaintiff's actual and justifiable reliance on the defendant's misrepresentation must have caused him to take a detrimental course of action. Second, the detrimental action taken by the plaintiff must have caused his alleged damage.”(Beckwith, supra,

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

205 Cal.App.4th at p. 1062. “[P]laintiffs argue that actual reliance cannot logically be an element of a cause of action for deceit based on an omission because it is impossible to demonstrate reliance on something that one was not told. In support of the argument, plaintiffs cite *Affiliated Ute Citizens v. United States*, supra, 406 U.S.128 (Ute) . . . Interpreting Rule 10b-5, the high court held that ‘positive proof of reliance is not a prerequisite to recovery’ in a case involving primarily a failure to disclose’ [¶] Contrary to plaintiffs’ assertion, it is not logically impossible to prove reliance on an omission. One need only prove that, had the omitted information been disclosed, one would have been aware of it and behaved differently.” (Mirkin, supra, 5 Cal.4th at p. 1093.)

“The fact that a false statement may be obviously false to those who are trained and experienced does not change its character, nor take away its power to deceive others less experienced. There is no duty resting upon a citizen to suspect the honesty of those with whom he [or she] transacts business. Laws are made to protect the trusting, as well as the suspicious. [T]he rule of caveat emptor should not be relied upon to reward fraud and deception.” (Boschma, supra, 198 Cal.App.4th at p. 249, original italics.)

7a. Fraud Concealment

According to Legal Aid At Work “Fraud occurs in the workplace when an employer misrepresents (spoken or in writing) something about [you or] your job. Fraud may arise when an employer makes a false representation concerning job security, salary, potential bonuses or promotions, health risks, or other aspects of employment.” According to Legal Match “Fraudulent

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

misrepresentation may be defined as any type of lie or false statement that is used to trick a person into an agreement. The misrepresentation can occur through many ways, including written words, spoken words, gestures or body motions (such as a nod), or through silence or inaction” Workplace fraud, by its nature, is usually a secretive act. It is a type of dishonesty that is normally committed in such a way that its very existence is concealed. One Dictionary defines fraud as “deliberate deception, trickery or cheating intended to gain an advantage.”

Defendant’s engaged in fraud to actively omit and misrepresent material information about Plaintiff (i.e. Defamation), his engagement with the company, and fraudulently induced him into initiating a meeting with HR for purpose of promotion. Defendant employers omitted any information regarding any concerns, let alone any issues that would cause negative employment action. In fact, Plaintiff repeatedly asked via email, and in person during the meeting whether there is anything else he should know about, and said explicitly the pattern of behavior was very strange given the mutually agreed stated purpose or promotion, and correcting company Health & Safety as well as Labor code violations (underpayment) only to in turn retaliate, not address the concerns raised (which have since been proven true under the penalty of perjury by the Defendant employers themselves via State of California Investigators).

Defendant’s engaged in fraud to actively misrepresent , and omit material information to and about, Plaintiff, his engagement with the Defendant companies, his person, and character, to his detriment and to induce him into activity detrimental to his economic advantage and success. Defendants further misrepresented, and omitted, material information, as well as labor code and other violations

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

to convert or engage in wage theft of State of California verified converted wages at minimum of \$25,000.00.

7. Fraudulent Concealment

Defendants fraudulently concealed material information from Plaintiff. Tesla, MVP, and Balance (broadly Defendants) collectively caused injury, and prevented subsequent employment by Fraudulent Concealment. Defendants collectively withheld, or lied directly, about vital information in a decision making capacity to wrongfully withhold wages, initiate negative employment actions, ultimately wrongful termination, and prevent subsequent employment of Plaintiff, (University of California, Berkeley Graduate (09'), Honors Student, Bay Area Housing Commissioner, Alum, NAACP National Representative, and Local Youth and College President, Alum, California Senate, Capital Fellows, Senate Fellows Top 10 out of 800+ Nationally Ranked, Alum (13'), UCLA Law, and Anderson Riordan MBA Fellows, Alum (08', 13'), T-14 Law Student, as well as others), and Attorney of Record, Mr. George Jarvis (J.) Austin, esq. (TBA)

The required elements for fraudulent concealment are: (1) concealment or suppression of a material fact; (2) by a defendant with a duty to disclose the fact to the plaintiff; (3) the defendant intended to defraud the plaintiff by intentionally concealing or suppressing the fact; (4) the plaintiff was unaware of the fact and would not have acted as he or she did if he or she had known of the concealed or suppressed fact; and (5) plaintiff sustained damage as a result of the concealment or suppression of the fact. (*Bank of America Corp. v. Superior Court* (2011) 198 Cal.App.4th 862,

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

870, 130 Cal.Rptr.3d 504 (*Bank of America Corp.*.) See *Graham v. Bank of Am., N.A.*, 226 Cal. App. 4th 594, 606, 172 Cal. Rptr. 3d 218, 228 (2014)

There must usually be a duty to disclose arising from a fiduciary or confidential relationship between the parties. Here the Defendant parties clearly had a fiduciary and other duties as employers. However, in transactions that do not involve fiduciary or confidential relations, a duty to disclose material facts may arise in at least three instances: (1) the defendant makes representations but does not disclose facts that materially qualify the facts disclosed, or that render his disclosure likely to mislead(option 2); (2) the facts are known or accessible only to defendant, and defendant knows they are not known to or reasonably discoverable by the plaintiff (option 3);(3) the defendant actively conceals discovery from the plaintiff (option 4). (See *Warner Constr. Corp. v. L.A.* (1970) 2 Cal.3d 285, 294 [85 Cal. Rptr. 444, 466 P.2d996].) For the second, third, and fourth options, if the defendant asserts that there was no relationship based on a transaction giving rise to a duty to disclose, the jury should also be instructed to determine whether the requisite relationship existed.(See *Hoffman v. 162 North Wolfe LLC* (2014) 228 Cal.App.4th 1178, 1187 [175Cal.Rptr.3d 820].)

“The elements of fraud, which give rise to the tort action for deceit, are (1)misrepresentation (false representation, concealment or non-disclosure); (2)knowledge of falsity (or ‘scienter’); (3) intent to defraud, i.e., to induce reliance; (4) justifiable reliance; and (5) resulting damage.” (*Hackethal v. National Casualty Co.* (1987) 189 Cal.App.3d 1102, 1110 [234 Cal.Rptr. 853].)

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

Here Defendant Employers:

A. Concealed

- i) There were a series of multiple misrepresentations, outright lies, and fraudulent claims intended to take, steal, and deprive Plaintiff. EDD not only misrepresented in terms of follow through, and timeliness, of severely withheld, and underpaid wages, but actively concealed how long, or what was wrong internally to create the current due process, constitutional, and tortious violations. Defendants further misrepresented and omitted info on Wages, False Claim of recording with intent to steal wages, job, benefits. a) First lie, that I recorded a supervisor (still unsure of context or full meaning, but all I have is the message). Asked for clarity, and more information, in writing, none was provided. b) Second misrepresentation/lie, second group of checks/wages did not exist, yet have been proven to exist and likely used by others not Plaintiff (discovery will uncover). Additionally, it appears Defendant EDD may have been engaged in further fraud by not only promising, on a recorded line, but not paying the constitutionally entitled compensation amount, but also appears EDD to have switched the name of the employers from the two previous, to his detriment when that wasn't the employer mentioned, or on his check stubs or other information submitted for verification. Even, further when Plaintiff looked up the name it's an organization with 2 employees, located apparently in Fresno. Plaintiff has

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

never heard of that organization until that point and more importantly is concerned about the fraudulent misrepresentation (said explicitly was already complete, and another employee verified it should have been received weeks ago). Fraud omission and misrepresentation, as EDD did not include any additional information about waiting period or any other reason for unconstitutional due process delay of full pay.

B. Had Knowledge of Falsity

- ii) In each example of misrepresentation/false statement the employer knew, or easily could have inquired to find out, grossly negligent, but made the false statements anyway. With defendant EDD for over 16 weeks, with internal checks and balance verifying the accuracy and authenticity, claiming to have already put in the adjustment it's clear they knew, and had scienter, of the falsity of their process, and follow up. In the case of the checks, wages, not only did they deny their existence, when the official records (inside, and outside their company) say otherwise, but refused to offer any requested proof to show otherwise. In the example of defamatory per se statements made resulting in negative employment action by employer, again, it was

C. Intent to Defraud

- iii) Employer's, and Defendant's, intended to defraud as evidenced not only in the initial false statements, but in their responses to legitimate inquiry.

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

Defendant EDD has yet to make the adjustment as available in my account, and further after 16 weeks of promise, but no full payment it's clear of their intention (despite the personal assurances, and apologies, something is clearly wrong internally). An honest mistake can often be corrected with honest recognition, and adjustment/correction as needed. However, when the response is to further hide, retaliate, and deceive, it shows the true motives of the party. Here, each inquiry was received not with honesty, but with more attempts to deceive, and create obstacles to finding the truth, and correcting any missteps (intentional, or by omission), the defendants made.

D. Provide Justifiable Reliance

- iv) Defendant EDD has consistently promised to make the adjustment available in my account, and given their state authority Plaintiff had reason to justifiable rely on their words. Plaintiff would have responded sooner, and taken action, but for the justified reliance on his employer's words, though shown to be deceitful, and fraudulent. Because, defendant's, as Plaintiff's employer, owed a special duty of care, loyalty, and responsibility, plaintiff by law had a reasonably justifiable reliance on the words, though fraudulent, of defendants

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

E. Resulting damage

- v) Due to the omissions, concealments, and misrepresentations by EDD, Employers, and broadly Defendants Plaintiff suffered a variety of damages of significant magnitude.

“[T]he elements of an action for fraud and deceit based on a concealment are:(1) the defendant must have concealed or suppressed a material fact, (2) the defendant must have been under a duty to disclose the fact to the plaintiff, (3) the defendant must have intentionally concealed or suppressed the fact with the intent to defraud the plaintiff, (4) the plaintiff must have been unaware of the fact and would not have acted as he did if he had known of the concealed or suppressed fact, and (5) as a result of the concealment or suppression of the fact, the plaintiff must have sustained damage.” (Boschma v. Home Loan Center, Inc. (2011) 198 Cal.App.4th 230, 248 [129 Cal.Rptr.3d 874].) “A duty to speak may arise in four ways: it may be directly imposed by statute or other prescriptive law; it may be voluntarily assumed by contractual undertaking; it may arise as an incident of a relationship between the defendant and the plaintiff; and it may arise as a result of other conduct by the defendant that makes it wrongful for him to remain silent.” (SCC Acquisitions, Inc. v. Central Pacific Bank (2012) 207 Cal.App.4th 859, 860 [143 Cal.Rptr.3d 711].)

“In transactions which do not involve fiduciary or confidential relations, a cause of action for non-disclosure of material facts may arise in at least three instances: (1) the defendant makes

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
 Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
 240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
 2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

representations but does not disclose facts which materially qualify the facts disclosed, or which render his disclosure likely to mislead; (2) the facts are known or accessible only to defendant, and defendant knows they are not known to or reasonably discoverable by the plaintiff; (3) the defendant actively conceals discovery from the plaintiff.”(Warner Construction Corp., supra, 2 Cal.3d at p. 294, footnotes omitted.) “[O]ther than the first instance, in which there must be a fiduciary relationship between the parties, ‘the other three circumstances in which non-disclosure may be actionable: presuppose the existence of some other relationship between the plaintiff and defendant in which a duty to disclose can arise. . . . “[W]here material facts are known to one party and not to the other, failure to disclose them is not actionable fraud unless there is some relationship between the parties which gives rise to a duty to disclose such known facts.” [Citation.]’ A relationship between the parties is present if there is ‘some sort of transaction between the parties. [Citations.] Thus, a duty to disclose may arise from the relationship between seller and buyer, employer and prospective employee, doctor and patient, or parties entering into any kind of contractual agreement.’ ”(Hoffman, supra, 228 Cal.App.4th at p. 1187, original italics, internal citations omitted.)

“Even if a fiduciary relationship is not involved, a non-disclosure claim arises when the defendant makes representations but fails to disclose additional facts which materially qualify the facts disclosed, or which render the disclosure likely to mislead.” (Roddenberry v. Roddenberry (1996) 44 Cal.App.4th 634,666 [51 Cal.Rptr.2d 907], internal citations omitted.) “[T]he rule has long been settled in this state that although one may be under no duty to speak as to a matter, “if he undertakes to do so, either voluntarily or in response to inquiries, he is bound not only to state truly

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

what he tells but also not to suppress or conceal any facts within his knowledge which materially qualify those stated. If he speaks at all he must make a full and fair disclosure.” ’ ’ (Marketing West, Inc. v. Sanyo Fisher (USA) Corp. (1992) 6Cal.App.4th 603, 613 [7 Cal.Rptr.2d 859].)

“[F]raudulent intent is an issue for the trier of fact to decide.” (Beckwith v. Dahl(2012) 205 Cal.App.4th 1039, 1061 [141 Cal.Rptr.3d 142].) “[T]here are two causation elements in a fraud cause of action. First, the plaintiff’s actual and justifiable reliance on the defendant’s misrepresentation must have caused him to take a detrimental course of action. Second, the detrimental action taken by the plaintiff must have caused his alleged damage.”(Beckwith, supra, 205 Cal.App.4th at p. 1062. “[P]laintiffs argue that actual reliance cannot logically be an element of a cause of action for deceit based on an omission because it is impossible to demonstrate reliance on something that one was not told. In support of the argument, plaintiffs cite Affiliated Ute Citizens v. United States, supra, 406 U.S.128 (Ute) . . . Interpreting Rule 10b-5, the high court held that ‘positive proof of reliance is not a prerequisite to recovery’ in a case involving primarily a failure to disclose’ [¶] Contrary to plaintiffs’ assertion, it is not logically impossible to prove reliance on an omission. One need only prove that, had the omitted information been disclosed, one would have been aware of it and behaved differently.” (Mirkin, supra, 5 Cal.4th at p. 1093.)

“The fact that a false statement may be obviously false to those who are trained and experienced does not change its character, nor take away its power to deceive others less experienced. There is no duty resting upon a citizen to suspect the honesty of those with whom he [or she] transacts business. Laws are made to protect the trusting as well as the suspicious. [T]he rule of caveat

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

emplot should not be relied upon to reward fraud and deception.” (Boschma, supra, 198 Cal.App.4th at p. 249.).

8a. Highlighted Tortious Interference with Economic Advantage Facts and Context

An employer, who by definition owes a duty of care to its employees, cannot tortiously interfere with their economic advantage. To tortiously interfere conduct must be independently wrongful, or illegal. Like the facts plead here, for example, Defaming an employee (falsely accused of recording against California Penal Code), or retaliating against a whistleblower (after the fact, and shifting deceit based defamatory explanations, coupled with negative employment actions) or violating Health and Safety or Labor Violations against an employee (I.e. wage theft) all qualify as sufficiently plead facts, and scenarios, for Tortious Interference with Economic Advantage.

Conduct is wrongful for purposes of this claim if: (a) the defendant acted for the purpose of appropriating the benefits of the plaintiff's contract; or (b) the defendant's conduct constituted an independent and intentional legal wrong; or (c) the defendant engaged in the conduct for the sole purpose of injuring the plaintiff. Thus, “wrongful conduct” can be shown by an independent and intentional legal wrong committed by the defendant (i.e. Defamation, retaliation, labor code violations, and other causes of action plead here).

Plaintiff was well positioned to not only thrive in his current role, as he received multiple, and repeated positive feedback, but as early as month in to his role, and even before being officially hired, was advised and encourage that he should already be in a higher position in the company given his skills, abilities, personality, and experience (more responsibility and higher pay).

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

Moreover, throughout his time working he excelled, and was suggested for promotion by the Vice President of the Company who even said he was “too smart” to be in the current department and had much more to offer the company. Defendant’s tortious interference with economic advantage was not just the retaliatory behaviors, and defamation, but the labor code violations (i.e. wage theft) itself which was not only a code violation, but put Plaintiff at a competitive economic disadvantage as funds, and resources, he earned and was entitled to was tortiously interfered with by Defendant Employers (without correction). Tesla, Personnel Staffing, and Balance, all acted in concert to tortiously interfere with economic advantage

8. Tortious Interference with economic and contractual relations

Defendants tortiously interfered with economic and contractual relations. Tesla, MVP, Balance and other defendants collectively conspired to tortiously interfere with economic, present and future contractual relations to the detriment of Plaintiff, (University of California, Berkeley Graduate (09’), Honors Student, Bay Area Housing Commissioner, Alum, NAACP National Representative, and Local Youth and College President, Alum, California Senate, Capital Fellows, Senate Fellows Top 10 out of 800+ Nationally Ranked, Alum (13’), UCLA Law, and Anderson Riordan MBA Fellows, Alum (08’, 13’), T-14 Law Student, as well as others), and Attorney of Record, Mr. George Jarvis (J.) Austin, esq. (TBA)

“The tort of negligent interference with prospective economic advantage is established where a plaintiff demonstrates that (1) an economic relationship existed between the plaintiff and a third

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

party which contained a reasonably probable future economic benefit or advantage to plaintiff; (2)

the defendant knew of the existence of the relationship and was aware or should have been aware that if it did not act with due care its actions would interfere with this relationship and cause plaintiff to lose in whole or in part the probable future economic benefit or advantage of the relationship; (3) the defendant was negligent; and (4) such negligence caused damage to plaintiff in that the relationship was actually interfered with or disrupted and plaintiff lost in whole or in part the economic benefits or advantage reasonably expected from the relationship.” (North American Chemical Co. v. Superior Court (1997) 59Cal.App.4th 764, 786 [69 Cal.Rptr.2d 466].)

The fundamental elements are the similar for prospective, contract, and economic or business relations as well as existing contracts. Thus, I’ll combine into one claim for Tortious interference with current contractual relations as well as prospective contract and business, (or economic) relations as that combination most aptly fits the fact pattern. I had a current contract with all three organizational defendants, but was on the verge of entering into new contractual and economic/business relations directly with Tesla outside of the intermediaries prior to Tortious interference.

Here Plaintiff, in establishing the claims of tortious interference with a) existing, b) prospective, contractual and economic relations shows:

- a. Were in an existing contract:
 - i. Plaintiffs and Defendants were in an existing contract as evidence by work relationships, payroll, and IDs/Badges.

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

b. Was on the verge of new, and improved contract(s)

- i. Plaintiffs and Defendants were on the verge of new, and improved contracts, particularly directly with Defendant Company, Tesla as I had been commended via multiple persons in leadership, and responsibility and told directly by a Vice President of the company I should already be in a higher position (based on performance, experience, character, education, skill, etc.). Plaintiff is also on the verge of new contracts with health care providers to adequately address Plaintiff's long term and serious injuries.

c. Was on the verge of new, and improved economic/business relationship

- i. Plaintiff and Defendants, particularly Tesla, were on the verge of economic and business relationship that likely would have resulted in a future economic benefit to plaintiff particularly in the area of stock ownership, and other incentive based benefits. I had been commended via multiple persons in leadership, and responsibility and told directly by a Vice President of the company I should already be in a higher position (based on performance, experience, character, education, skill, etc.). Multiple areas of incentive pay (including individual stock ownership contracts) are part of the variety of incentive based pay throughout the company. Plaintiff is also on the verge of new contracts with health care providers to adequately address Plaintiff's long term and serious injuries, so that hopefully Plaintiff can heal fully and be ready to take advantage of opportunities presented (although given the current process of healing likely won't be ready until after 2021).

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

- d. Defendant knew or should have known of these existing and prospective contractual, business, and economic relationships;
 - i. Defendants, have been kept in the loop and knew of contracts and business relationships both prospective, and existing. In fact, each helped to ensure that it was clear which organization was responsible for which aspect of the contract and business relation. The explicit goal was to work for the company, as stated repeatedly throughout the entire Tesla training, and development process (as well as all of the other incentives like stock ownership contracts, or the equivalents).
- e. Defendant knew or should have known that this relationship would be disrupted if they failed to act with reasonable care;
 - i. Defendants, absolutely knew that the relationship should be handled with care, and would be disrupted from their tortious behavior. Further, that is explicitly what they advised (handle with care) prior to, and after hiring, yet failed to act with reasonable care (at best grossly negligent, or reckless, at worse with intentional malice and ill-will). Due to Defendants reckless disregard in terms of Labor Code, and Tortious violations (including Defamation Per Se and subsequent negative employment actions), plaintiff business and economic relationship were disrupted.
- f. Defendant failed to act with reasonable care;

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

- i. Defendants absolutely failed to act with reasonable care and were at best grossly negligent or reckless, but still unconstitutional (violating ‘when due’ and due process) and worse intentionally ill ‘will’ed by not asking or following up on basic duties, requests, or inquiries on issues required by law.
- g. Defendants engaged in wrongful conduct through breach of contract, misrepresentation, fraud, violation of the Constitution, Federal and State statutes including whistleblower protections.
 - i. Defendants not only failed to act with reasonable care, but affirmatively misrepresented, violated statute, and fraud.
- h. That the relationship was disrupted;
 - i. The relationship was severely disrupted by Defendant tortious, and reckless, at best, behavior, which is a substantial factor, for the disruption, and with fundamental questions, inquiries, and demands still unmet including [undisputed wages].
- i. Plaintiff was harmed;
 - i. Plaintiff was harmed by the tortious interference resulting in negative employment action and ultimately, discharge. See *Judicial Council of California Civil Jury Instructions* See also 1 Witkin, Summary of Cal. Law (10th ed. 2005) Contracts. Plaintiff, George J. Austin, incurred multiple damages due to breach of contract including lost wages, opportunities, incentives, bonuses, automobiles, and other opportunities, and forms of

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

wages to be more fully and accurately determined through the discovery process.

“The elements which a plaintiff must plead to state the cause of action for intentional interference with contractual relations are (1) a valid contract between plaintiff and a third party; (2) defendant’s knowledge of this contract;(3) defendant’s intentional acts designed to induce a breach or disruption of the contractual relationship; (4) actual breach or disruption of the contractual relationship; and (5) resulting damage.” (Pacific Gas & Electric Co. v. BearStearns & Co. (1990) 50 Cal.3d 1118, 1126 [270 Cal.Rptr. 1, 791 P.2d 587],internal citations omitted.) This tort is sometimes called intentional interference with performance of a contract. See Little v. Amber Hotel Co. (2011) 202 Cal.App.4th 280, 291 [136Cal.Rptr.3d 97. [A] cause of action for intentional interference with contract requires an underlying enforceable contract. Where there is no existing, enforceable contract, only a claim for interference with prospective advantage may be pleaded.” PMC, Inc. v. Saban Entertainment, Inc. (1996) 45 Cal.App.4th 579,601 [52 Cal.Rptr.2d 877]. Because interference with an existing contract receives greater solicitude than does interference with prospective economic advantage, it is not necessary that the defendant’s conduct be wrongful apart from the interference with the contract itself.” Quelimane Co. v. Stewart Title Guaranty Co. (1998) 19 Cal.4th26, 55 [77 Cal.Rptr.2d 709, 960 P.2d 513], internal citations omitted.

“Specific intent is not a required element of the tort of interference with prospective economic advantage. While plaintiff may satisfy the intent requirement by pleading specific intent, i.e.,that

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

the defendant desired to interfere with the plaintiff's prospective economic advantage, a plaintiff may alternately plead that the defendant knew that the interference was certain or substantially certain to occur as a result of its action." *Korea Supply Co. v. Lockheed Martin Corp.* (2003) 29 Cal.4th 1134,1154 [131 Cal.Rptr.2d 29, 63 P.3d 937], original italics. We caution that although we find the intent requirement to be the same for the torts of intentional interference with contract and intentional interference with prospective economic advantage, these torts remain distinct." *Korea SupplyCo.*, supra, 29 Cal.4th at p. 1157 "Plaintiff need not allege an actual or inevitable breach of contract in order to state a claim for disruption of contractual relations. We have recognized that interference with the plaintiff's performance may give rise to a claim for interference with contractual relations if the plaintiff's performance is made more costly or more burdensome. Other cases have pointed out that while the tort of inducing breach of contract requires proof of a breach, the cause of action for interference with contractual relations is distinct and requires only proof of interference." *Pacific Gas & Electric Co.*, supra, 50 Cal.3d at p. 1129, internal citations omitted. What's required is showing that because of the disruption, the plaintiff suffered economic harm. *Youst v. Longo* (1987) 43 Cal.3d 64. See also California Civil Jury Instructions (CACI) 2202. Intentional Interference With Prospective Economic Relations.

An essential element of intentional interference is an existing business relationship. It does not need to be a contractual relationship. But prior business dealings are required. *Roth v. Rhodes* (1994) 25 Cal.App.4th 530. "[I]nterference with an at-will contract is actionable interference with the contractual relationship, on the theory that a contract 'at the will of the parties,respectively, does not

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

make it one at the will of others.’ ” Pacific Gas & Electric Co., supra, 50 Cal.3d at p. 1127, internal citations and quotations omitted.

To recover for intentional interference with prospective economic relations, the plaintiff must show that if not for the defendant’s wrongful interference, the plaintiff would have been reasonably certain of obtaining an economic advantage. *Youst v. Longo* (1987) 43 Cal.3d 64. The defendant knew that disruption of the relationship was certain or substantially certain to occur as a result of his or her actions. *Korea Supply Co.*, endnote 7; *Ramona Manor Convalescent Hospital v. Care Enterprises* (1986) 177 Cal.App.3d 1120. The usual measure of the lost economic advantage is “lost profits.” Lost profits do not need not be calculated with mathematical precision. But there must be a reasonable basis for computing the loss. *Sargon Enterprises, Inc. v. University of Southern California* (2012) 55 Cal.4th 747; *Meister v. Mensinger* (2014) 230 Cal.App.4th 381. See also CACI 3903N. Lost Profits (Economic Damage). In some cases, the plaintiff may be able to introduce evidence of profits made by similar businesses, or persons, under similar conditions. *Della Penna v. Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc.* (1995) 11 Cal.4th 376. Competition is not fair and reasonable if it is independently wrongful — that is, in some way other than just disrupting the plaintiff’s business. *Sargon Enterprises, Inc. v. University of Southern California* (2012) 55 Cal.4th 747; *Meister v. Mensinger* (2014) 230 Cal.App.4th 381. See also CACI 3903N. Lost Profits (Economic Damage).

An act is independently wrongful if it violates a statute or is otherwise prohibited by a determinable legal standard. *San Jose Construction, Inc. v. S.B.C.C., Inc.* (2007) 155 Cal.App.4th 1528. Other

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

common wrongful actions for purposes of intentional interference claims include (but are not limited to): Acts or threats of violence, Defamation, Extortion, Fraud / misrepresentation, Fraud is a wrongful act that is prohibited by California law. California Civil Code 1709. California law allows a plaintiff to recover punitive damages when the defendant has acted with “malice, fraud or oppression.” California Civil Code 3294. By definition, “malice” includes conduct which is intended by a defendant to cause injury to the plaintiff. California Civil Code 3294(c). The interference must have been wrongful "by some measure beyond the fact of the interference itself." Della Penna v. Toyota Motor Sales, USA, Inc., 11 Cal.4th 376, 393 (1995). Claim does not require proof of a written contract, and can be asserted in situations where the statute of frauds would otherwise require one. Buckaloo v. Johnson, 14 Cal.3d 815, 824 (1975).

The element for Tortious Interference with Existing Contract are a) A contract existed between the plaintiff and a third party, b) The defendant knew about the contract, c) The defendant engaged in conduct that prevented or hindered performance of the contract, d) The defendant intended this result, or knew it was likely, e) This harmed the plaintiff; and f) The defendant’s conduct substantially caused this harm. See Pacific Gas & Electric Co. v. Bear Stearns & Co., 50 Cal.3d 1118 (1990). Regarding element 3, the interfering conduct must be wrongful by some legal measure other than the fact of the interference itself. (Della Penna v. Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc. (1995) 11 Cal.4th 376, 393 [45 Cal.Rptr.2d 436, 902 P.2d 740].) This conduct must fall outside the privilege of fair competition. (PMC, Inc. v. Saban Entertainment, Inc. (1996) 45 Cal.App.4th 579, 603 [52 Cal.Rptr.2d 877], disapproved on other grounds in Korea Supply Co. v. Lockheed Martin Corp. (2003) 29 Cal.4th 1134, 1159 fn. 11 [131 Cal.Rptr.2d 29, 63 P.3d 937].)

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

Whether the conduct alleged qualifies as wrongful if proven or falls within the privilege of fair competition is resolved by the court as a matter of law. If the court lets the case go to trial, the jury's role is not to determine wrongfulness, but simply to find whether or not the defendant engaged in the conduct. If the conduct is tortious, the judge should instruct on the elements of the tort.

“The tort of intentional or negligent interference with prospective economic advantage imposes liability for improper methods of disrupting or diverting the business relationship of another which fall outside the boundaries of fair competition.” (Settimo Associates v. Environ Systems, Inc. (1993) 14Cal.App.4th 842, 845 [17 Cal.Rptr.2d 757], internal citation omitted.) “The tort of interference with prospective economic advantage protects the same interest in stable economic relationships as does the tort of interference with contract, though interference with prospective advantage does not require proof of a legally binding contract. The chief practical distinction between interference with contract and interference with prospective economic advantage is that a broader range of privilege to interfere is recognized when the relationship or economic advantage interfered with is only prospective.” (Pacific Gas & Electric Co. v. Bear Stearns & Co. (1990) 50 Cal.3d 1118, 1126 [270Cal.Rptr. 1, 791 P.2d 587], internal citations omitted.) “The five elements for intentional interference with prospective economic advantage are: (1) [a]n economic relationship between the plaintiff and some third party, with the probability of future economic benefit to the plaintiff; (2) the defendant's knowledge of the relationship; (3) intentional acts on the part of the defendant designed to disrupt the relationship; (4) actual disruption of the relationship; and (5) economic harm to the plaintiff proximately caused by the acts of the defendant.” (Youst v. Longo (1987) 43 Cal.3d 64, 71, fn. 6 [233Cal.Rptr. 294, 729 P.2d 728].)

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
 Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
 240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
 2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

“The question is whether a plaintiff must plead and prove that the defendant engaged in wrongful acts with the specific intent of interfering with the plaintiff’s business expectancy. We conclude that specific intent is not a required element of the tort of interference with prospective economic advantage. While plaintiff may satisfy the intent requirement by pleading specific intent, i.e., that the defendant desired to interfere with the plaintiff’s prospective economic advantage, a plaintiff may alternately plead that the defendant knew that the interference was certain or substantially certain to occur as a result of its action.” (Korea Supply Co., *supra*, 29 Cal.4th at p. 1154, original italics.) “[A] plaintiff seeking to recover for an alleged interference with prospective contractual or economic relations must plead and prove as part of its case-in-chief that the defendant not only knowingly interfered with the plaintiff’s expectancy, but engaged in conduct that was wrongful by some legal measures other than the fact of interference itself.” (Della Penna, *supra*, 11 Cal.4th at p.393.)

“With respect to the third element, a plaintiff must show that the defendant engaged in an independently wrongful act. It is not necessary to prove that the defendant acted with the specific intent, or purpose, of disrupting the plaintiff’s prospective economic advantage. Instead, ‘it is sufficient for the plaintiff to plead that the defendant “[knew] that the interference is certain or substantially certain to occur as a result of his action.” ’ “[A]n act is independently wrongful if it is unlawful, that is, if it is proscribed by some constitutional, statutory, regulatory, common law, or other determinable legal standard.’ “[A]n act must be wrongful by some legal measure, rather than merely a product of an improper, but lawful, purpose or motive.’ ” (San Jose Construction, Inc. v. S.B.C.C., Inc. (2007) 155 Cal.App.4th 1528, 1544–1545 [67 Cal.Rptr.3d 54], internal citations

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

omitted.) “Della Penna did not specify what sort of conduct would qualify as ‘wrongful apart from the interference itself.” Limandri v. Judkins (1997) 52 Cal.App.4th326, 340 [60 Cal.Rptr.2d 539].)

“Justice Mosk’s concurring opinion in Della Penna advocates that proscribed conduct be limited to means that are independently tortious or a restraint of trade. The Oregon Supreme Court suggests that conduct may be wrongful if it violates ‘a statute or other regulation, or a recognized rule of common law, or perhaps an established standard of a trade or profession.’ . . . Our Supreme Court may later have occasion to clarify the meaning of ‘wrongful conduct’ or wrongfulness,’ or it may be that a precise definition proves impossible.” (Arntz Contracting Co. v. St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Co. (1996) 47Cal.App.4th 464, 477–478 [54 Cal.Rptr.2d 888], internal citations omitted.) “Commonly included among improper means are actions which are independently actionable, violations of federal or state law or unethical business practices, e.g., violence, misrepresentation, unfounded litigation, defamation, trade libel or trade mark infringement.” (PMC, Inc., supra, 45 Cal.App.4th at p.603, internal citation omitted.) “[A] plaintiff need not allege the interference and a second act independent of the interference. Instead, a plaintiff must plead and prove that the conduct alleged to constitute the interference was independently wrongful, i.e., unlawful for reasons other than that it interfered with a prospective economic advantage.[Citations.]” (Crown Imports, LLC v. Superior Court (2014) 223 Cal.App.4th1395, 1404 [168 Cal.Rptr.3d 228].)

“The question has arisen as to whether, in order to be actionable as interference with prospective economic advantage, the interfering act must be independently wrongful as to the plaintiff. It need

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
 Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
 240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
 2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

not be. There is ‘no sound reason for requiring that a defendant’s wrongful actions must be directed towards the plaintiff seeking to recover for this tort. The interfering party is liable to the interfered-with party [even] “when the independently tortious means the interfering party uses are independently tortious only as to a third party.” ’ ”(Crown Imports LLC, *supra*, 223 Cal.App.4th at p. 1405, original italics.) “[O]ur focus for determining the wrongfulness of those intentional acts should be on the defendant’s objective conduct, and evidence of motive or other subjective states of mind is relevant only to illuminating the nature of that conduct.” (Arntz Contracting Co., *supra*, 47 Cal.App.4th at p. 477.) “[A]n essential element of the tort of intentional interference with prospective business advantage is the existence of a business relationship with which the tortfeasor interfered. Although this need not be a contractual relationship, an existing relationship is required.” (Roth v. Rhodes (1994) 25 Cal.App.4th 530, 546 [30 Cal.Rptr.2d 706], internal citations omitted.) “If a party has no liability in tort for refusing to perform an existing contract, no matter what the reason, he or she certainly should not have to bear a burden in tort for refusing to enter into a contract where he or she has no obligation to do so. If that same party cannot conspire with a third party to breach or interfere with his or her own contract then certainly the result should be no different where the ‘conspiracy’ is to disrupt a relationship which has not even risen to the dignity of an existing contract and the party to that relationship was entirely free to ‘disrupt’ it on his or her own without legal restraint or penalty.” (Kasparian v. County of Los Angeles (1995) 38 Cal.App.4th 242, 266 [45 Cal.Rptr.2d 90], original italics.) “Although varying language has been used to express this threshold requirement, the cases generally agree it must be reasonably probable that the prospective economic advantage would have been realized but for defendant’s interference.” (Youst, *supra*, 43 Cal.3d at p. 71, internal citations omitted.) “[I]n the absence of

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

other evidence, timing alone may be sufficient to prove causation Thus, . . . the real issue is whether, in the circumstances of the case, the proximity of the alleged cause and effect tends to demonstrate some relevant connection. If it does, then the issue is one for the fact finder to decide.” (Overhill Farms, Inc. v. Lopez (2010) 190 Cal.App.4th 1248, 1267[119 Cal.Rptr.3d 127], original italics.)

9a. Wrongful Discharge

Wrongful discharge refers to when an employee is fired for reasons that are illegal, or if the firing breaches a contract or public policy. There appear to be no laws that specifically protect against wrongful termination; rather, a breach of state or federal employment laws is cause for a wrongful termination claim. To be wrongfully discharged is to be fired for an illegal reason, which may involve Deceit/Fraud, Defamation, Wage & hour disputes or unpaid overtime & Whistleblower retaliation (and other code violations mentioned here). Even in the context of “at will” employment there are limitations, and An employer cannot lie, or practice deceit, especially to Plaintiff’s detriment in a retaliatory and defamatory manner to discharge, wrongfully without incurring legal liability.

Here Defendant employers flat out lied, and defamed plaintiff with false accusation, and used that illegally as the basis for wrongful discharge. Plaintiff was well positioned to not only thrive in his current role, as he received multiple, and repeated positive feedback, but as early as month in to his role, and even before being officially hired, was advised and encourage that he should already be in a higher position in the company given his skills, abilities, personality, and experience (more

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

responsibility and higher pay). Moreover, throughout his time working he excelled, and was suggested for promotion by the Vice President of the Company who even said he was “too smart” to be in the current department and had much more to offer the company. Not only did Defendant behavior not make sense given Plaintiff’s performance, and the subsequent feedback received, but moreover was flat out false, and deceptive which is fundamentally against public policy, and basic contractual notions of good faith, and fair dealing.

The deception alone would be enough to constitute wrongful discharge, but the combination of Defamatory and retaliatory deception to Plaintiff’s detriment against fundamental employment contract, and public policy laws takes the proverbial cake and pushes well beyond the requirement of plausibility. Moreover the timing of the false accusation, after Plaintiff made formal complaint about labor, health and safety, and possibly security, codes and laws violations strongly suggests, and meets the fundamental definition of after the fact explanation, and shifting explanation (i.e. retaliation). Defendants lied, and deceived, with malice, in retaliation, and utilized an after the fact ‘false’ explanation, and accusation (of recording a manager) to wrongfully discharge the plaintiff. Moreover, the irony is that Plaintiff was recommended to HR Officer for the purpose of promotion, after many positive recommendations, and series of feedback, but was ironically falsely accused.

9. Wrongful Discharge/Termination

Defendants wrongfully discharged Plaintiff. Tesla, MVP, Balance and other defendants collectively conspired to illegally, tortiously, and in violation of public policy to wrongfully discharge/terminate Plaintiff, (University of California, Berkeley Graduate (09’), Honors Student,

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

Bay Area Housing Commissioner, Alum, NAACP National Representative, and Local Youth and College President, Alum, California Senate, Capital Fellows, Senate Fellows Top 10 out of 800+ Nationally Ranked, Alum (13'), UCLA Law, and Anderson Riordan MBA Fellows, Alum (08', 13'), T-14 Law Student, as well as others),and Attorney of Record, Mr. George Jarvis (J.) Austin, esq. (TBA)

“The elements [to prove] a claim for wrongful discharge in violation of public policy are (1) an employer-employee relationship, (2) the employer terminated the plaintiff's employment, (3) the termination was substantially motivated by a violation of public policy, and (4) the discharge caused the plaintiff harm.” (Yauv. Allen (2014) 229 Cal.App.4th 144, 154 [176 Cal.Rptr.3d 824].)

Here Plaintiff:

- a. Was employed by Defendants;
 - i. Plaintiff and Defendants entered into an employment relationship. See *Judicial Council of California Civil Jury Instructions* See also 1 Witkin, Summary of Cal. Law (10th ed. 2005) Contracts. The formation of a contract between the Plaintiff, George J. Austin, and the Defendants Tesla, MVP/Balance was formed prior to beginning work in the summer and fully consummated once work began. This is evident in badges, work attire provided by the company, paystubs made out to me, in my name, and with my social security number, time sheets, work ID and other items.
- b. Was discharged by Defendants ;

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

- i. Although Plaintiff substantially performed his job, and functions, Defendants didn't hold their end of the bargain, and illegally discharged the plaintiff without good cause, in bad faith, and against policy, and the law (with a lie); See *Judicial Council of California Civil Jury Instructions* See also 1 Witkin, Summary of Cal. Law (10th ed. 2005) Contracts Defendant(s), collectively did not perform, or hold up, their end of the contract. Unfortunately they a) violated their duty to ensure receipt of all [undisputed] wages assigned to me by their company, also b) failed to properly, and honestly, remedy missing/stolen wages when notified (i.e. stop order, and reprint), c) failed to conduct proper due diligence before, and acted at best reckless (at worse maliciously) taking negative employment and retaliatory action, d) violating public policy, and ethical baselines by acting recklessly, and practicing defamation per se. Defendants Failed to perform.
- c. Discharge was in violation of public policy
 - i. Plaintiff exercised whistleblower duties for potential violations of FLSA, California Labor Code, and Sarbanes Oxley, and that legally protected exercise of rights was a substantial motivating reason for plaintiff's discharge. Thus discharge was in violation of public policy.
- d. Discharge caused harm.
 - i. Plaintiff was harmed by the breach and ultimate, discharge, or demotion. See *Judicial Council of California Civil Jury Instructions* See also 1 Witkin,

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

Summary of Cal. Law (10th ed. 2005) Contracts. Plaintiff, George J.

Austin, incurred multiple damages due to breach of contract including lost wages, opportunities, incentives, bonuses, automobiles, and other opportunities, and forms of wages to be more fully and accurately determined through the discovery process.

“An employer may not discharge an at will employee for a reason that violates fundamental public policy. This exception is enforced through tort law by permitting the discharged employee to assert against the employer a cause of action for wrongful discharge in violation of fundamental public policy.” [Stevenson v. Sup.Ct. (Huntington Mem. Hosp.) (1997) 16 C4th 880, 897, 66 CR2d 888, 898—age discrimination may support claim for wrongful discharge in violation of public policy; see Silo v. CHW Med. Found. (2002) 27 C4th 1097, 1104-1105, 119 CR2d 698, 703-704—religious discrimination may support claim for wrongful discharge in violation of public policy; Franklin v. Monadnock Co. (2007) 151 CA4th 252, 260, 59 CR3d 692, 697 (wrongful termination in violation of public policy based on alleged retaliation for reporting unsafe working conditions)] - A. Employment Presumed At Will, Cal. Prac. Guide Employment Litigation Ch. 4-A

There can be no right to terminate for an unlawful reason or a purpose that contravenes fundamental public policy. Any other conclusion would sanction lawlessness, which courts by their very nature are bound to oppose.’ ” (Casella v. SouthWest Dealer Services, Inc. (2007) 157Cal.App.4th 1127, 1138–1139 [69 Cal.Rptr.3d 445], internal citations omitted.)• “[W]hen an employer’s discharge of an employee violates fundamental principles of public policy, the

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

discharged employee may maintain a tort action and recover damages traditionally available in such actions.” (Tameny v. AtlanticRichfield Co. (1980) 27 Cal.3d 167, 170 [164 Cal.Rptr. 839, 610 P.2d 1330].)

- **10a. Civil Rights Violation (including retaliation)**

Similar to Whistleblower retaliation, retaliation to a protected category, like an injured, and thus disabled, employee is illegal. Retaliation is Any "materially adverse" action against an employee may constitute retaliation including but not limited to “demotion, discipline, firing, salary reduction, negative evaluations, transfer, change in job assignments, change in job duties, change in shift, or change in other terms and conditions of employment. The analysis is similar, but the trigger would slightly different than in whistleblower retaliation. Here the fact that the plaintiff became physically injured, on the job, and thus disabled, and protected under various Disability Civil Rights laws is essential (especially given his injury worsened while advised to continue working on it by Tesla medical professionals in Tesla Clinic). Timing is the most common way to prove retaliation: If the adverse action comes right after the employee complains, retaliation looks more likely as was the case with Plaintiff meeting with HR, bringing up concerns, and facing unexplained, and unjustified false accusations leading to negative employment action.

Knowledge is another strong factor, an employee claiming retaliation has to be able to show that the person who took the adverse action knew about the complaint or other protected activity as was the case here (the complaints were to, and in proximity to, persons who took retaliatory action)

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

Lack of other explanations is also a strong factor. An employee who can show that the employer had no other reason for taking the adverse action, or that the employer's stated reason for taking action doesn't make sense, will have a stronger argument. For example, if an employee suffers a pay cut shortly after filing a discrimination complaint, and the employer claims that the entire department's pay has been cut, the employer's explanation will look pretty fishy if other employees in the department haven't had their pay reduced (singled out). Similarly, if an employee has excellent performance reviews and no disciplinary actions, then suddenly gets a negative review shortly after complaining, that might look suspect which is very similar to the set of facts, and experience of Plaintiff. In fact Plaintiff was literally going to HR for the purpose of promotion, and correcting any pay discrepancy (and addressing Health and Safety Code concerns including injury) when retaliatory organizational behavior occurred.

Plaintiff was injured on the job at Tesla, in the facility, while working overtime, on a Holiday, resulting in physical disability and was treated on site in Tesla Clinic, resulting in an adjusted working schedule as required by Plaintiff's on the job injury, and disability, and has not received any form of worker's compensation to date. Plaintiff physically could not enter the building without justification, badge was deactivated/blocked. Defendant Defamatory Statements, and Retaliation, resulted in negative employment action, ending contract interfering with immediate contract, and future economic advantage. Further, strange, and retaliatory, and discriminatory Civil Rights violations occurred including blocked access, communication, and a strong defamatory false impression that Plaintiff had committed some wrong, and was wrongfully, and falsely, negatively singled out by word, and organizational behavior..

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

10. Civil Rights Due Process

Defendant(s) violated Plaintiff's Due Process (substantive, and procedural) Rights when illegally withholding, and underpaying Disability benefit wages against Social Security Act, CA Disability and Unemployment Code as well as other key precedent. EDD Defendants conspired in withholding, and non-payment of undisputed wages (i.e. already verified by the Auditing, and Accounting Department, with respective employers and confirming accounts and wages printed and signed with my social security number, unique check numbers, and full name (with middle initial) George J. Austin. Defendant, unconstitutional, and tortious, non-(and delayed) payment of wages was to the detriment of Plaintiff, (University of California, Berkeley Graduate (09'), Honors Student, Bay Area Housing Commissioner, Alum, NAACP National Representative, and Local Youth and College President, Alum, California Senate, Governance and Finance Committee, Consultant, Capital Fellows, and Senate Fellows Top 10 out of 800+ Nationally Ranked, Alum (13'), UCLA Law, and Anderson Riordan MBA Fellows, Alum (08', 13'), T-14 Law Student, as well as others), and Attorney of Record, Mr. George Jarvis (J.) Austin, esq. (TBA).

Due process under the Fourteenth Amendment can be broken down into two categories: procedural due process and substantive due process. Procedural due process, based on principles of "fundamental fairness," addresses which legal procedures are required to be followed in state proceedings. Relevant issues, as discussed in detail below, include notice, opportunity for hearing, confrontation and cross-examination, discovery, basis of decision, and availability of counsel. Substantive due process, although also based on principles of "fundamental fairness," is used to

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

evaluate whether a law can be applied by states at all, regardless of the procedure followed.

Substantive due process has generally dealt with specific subject areas, such as liberty of contract or privacy, and over time has alternately emphasized the importance of economic and noneconomic matters. In theory, the issues of procedural and substantive due process are closely related. In reality, substantive due process has had greater political import, as significant portions of a state legislature's substantive jurisdiction can be restricted by its application.

Although the extent of the rights protected by substantive due process may be controversial, its theoretical basis is firmly established and forms the basis for much of modern constitutional case law. Passage of the Reconstruction Amendments (13th, 14th, and 15th) gave the federal courts the authority to intervene when a state threatened fundamental rights of its citizens, See Bill of Rights, Fourteenth Amendment See also AKHIL REED AMAR, THE BILL OF RIGHTS 163–180 (1998). and one of the most important doctrines flowing from this is the application of the Bill of Rights to the states through the Due Process Clause. See Bill of Rights, Fourteenth Amendment

The Due Process Clause provides that no states shall deprive any “person” of “life, liberty or property” without due process of law. “Property” and Police Power.—States have an inherent “police power” to promote public safety, health, morals, public convenience, and general prosperity, See *Gibbons v. Ogden*, 22 U.S. (9 Wheat.), but the extent of the power may vary based on the subject matter over which it is exercised. See *Hudson Water Co. v. McCarter*, 209 U.S. 349 (1908); *Eubank v. Richmond*, 226 U.S. 137, 142 (1912); *Erie R.R. v. Williams*, 233 U.S. 685, 699 (1914) If a police power regulation goes too far, it will be recognized as a taking of property for

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

which compensation must be paid. See *Pennsylvania Coal Co. v. Mahon*, 260 U.S. 393 (1922);

Welch v. Swasey, 214 U.S. 91, 107 (1909). See also *Penn Central Transp. Co. v. City of New*

York, 438 U.S. 104 (1978); *Agins v. City of Tiburon*, 447 U.S. 255 (1980)

A. Plaintiff's Substantive and Procedural Due Process is being violated and causing
irreparable harm

a. Elements.

i. 1. Defendant intentionally violated Plaintiffs due process rights by depriving
Plaintiff full payment of owed payment way passed the "when due"
standard as articulated in a variety of holdings including *Java*, and
Goldberg.

1. Organizational Defendants, in this case, Specifically EDD,
intentionally withheld, and underpaid, Plaintiff (according to their
own representatives, and their own Accounting, and Auditing
Department, in violation of due process, and other torts.

a. Brief summary arguments:

ii. 2. Defendant was acting or purporting to act in the performance of official
duties under the color of law;

1. Organizational Defendants, specifically EDD, was acting in Official
duties under the color of law when issuing Disability wages, and
insurance.

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

iii. 3. Defendant's conduct violated Plaintiff's Constitutional Due Process rights;

1. Organizational Defendants, EDD, violated Plaintiff's constitutional due process (substantive and procedural) rights under foundational precedential cases *Goldberg*, and *Java*.

iv. 4. Plaintiff] was harmed;

1. Plaintiff was harmed, financially, physically, emotionally, mentally, and in other ways due to due process violations (especially during a pandemic, and other social unrest with a physical disability).

v. 5. Defendant's due process violations, and deprivations, was a substantial factor in causing Plaintiff's harm.

1. Defendant's violation of Due Process, the California Disability and Unemployment Insurance Code, Social Security Act, and other torts, was a substantial factor in causing plaintiff's irreparable harm and requires immediate correction including financial TRO, and Preliminary Injunction, compelling organizational specific performance and issuance of proper current amount and corrective back pay.

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

Unruh Civil Rights

To establish Unruh Civil Civil Rights claim, Plaintiff shall prove all of the following:

1. Defendants denied, aided or incited a denial of, and discriminated or made a distinction that denied full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, privileges, and services to Plaintiff

- a. Organizational defendants (Including EDD) engaged in retaliatory conduct to prevent access, availability and deprive of rights, property and opportunity. Defendant's conspirator-ily denied, aided or incited a denial of, discriminated and made a distinction that denied full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, privileges and services to Plaintiff's detriment. Physically could not enter building without justification, badge was deactivated/blocked, preventing access to medical information and care providers who treated. Defendants Engaged in Labor Code violations, Health and Safety Violations, and others resulting in physical, and economic injury while Retaliated, and defamed in response to Plaintiff seeking to solve the issue, and engaging in protected activity (i.e. reporting to appropriate authorities). Defendants put a block on that needed service (as Plaintiff is still very much underpaid, and very much injured), and further created barriers of access in violation of Plaintiff's due process. Other organizational Defendants have also gone out of their way to create barriers of access, communication, accomodations, and services. Defendant employers created barriers intentionally violated Plaintiffs due process rights by

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

depriving Plaintiff full payment of owed payment way passed the “when due” standard as articulated in a variety of holdings including *Java*, and *Goldberg*, although caught up now with EDD still have not received any worker’s compensation for on the job injury/disability.

2. A substantial motivating reason for Defendant's conduct was their perception of Plaintiff's disability, race, color, ancestry, medical condition, genetic information, and protected activity

- a. Defendant’s acts were motivated, at least in part, by Plaintiff’s protected activity, as well as protected characteristics including race, color, ancestry, medical condition, or genetic information. All Organizational Defendants made reference to protected activity as justification, or explanation, for retaliatory behaviors. Given the timing and factors its apparent perception of protected category motivated behavior.

3. Plaintiff was harmed

- a. Plaintiff suffered financial, physical, harm, pain and suffering, emotional toll, and distress due to Defendant’s actions.

4. Defendant’s conduct was a substantial factor in causing Plaintiff’s harm.

- a. Defendant’s acts created enormous obstacles, intertwining, and utilizing state actors, and threats of punishments, under the color of law to deter and deprive Plaintiff, and was direct, and substantial cause in Plaintiff’s.

Note that element 2 uses the term “substantial motivating reason” to express both intent and causation between the protected classification and the defendant's conduct. “Substantial motivating reason” has been held to be the appropriate standard under the Fair Employment and Housing Act

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

to address the possibility of both discriminatory and nondiscriminatory motives. (See Harris v. City of Santa Monica (2013) 56 Cal.4th 203, 232 [152 Cal.Rptr.3d 392, 294 P.3d 49]; CACI No.2507, “Substantial Motivating Reason” Explained.)

Whether the FEHA standard applies under the Unruh Act has not been addressed by the courts. With the exception of claims that are also violations of the Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA) (see Munson v. Del Taco, Inc. (2009) 46 Cal.4th 661, 665[94 Cal.Rptr.3d 685, 208 P.3d 623]), intentional discrimination is required for violations of the Unruh Act. (See Harris v. Capital Growth Investors XIV (1991) 52 Cal.3d 1142, 1149 [278 Cal.Rptr. 614, 805 P.2d 873].) The intent requirement is encompassed within the motivating-reason element. For claims that are also violations of the ADA, do not give element

Non-payment, or underpayment of “benefits on a claimant's [application, or appeal] ... violates [the] requirement of Social Security Act that a state program be reasonably calculated to insure full payment of unemployment (or disability) compensation “when due.” Social Security Act, § 303(a), 42 U.S.C.A. § 503(a). - Am. Fed'n of Labor v. Employment Dev. Dep't, 88 Cal. App. 3d 811, 152 Cal. Rptr. 193 (Ct. App. 1979) For purpose of [the] requirement of Social Security Act .. a state program [must] be reasonably calculated to insure full payment of unemployment compensation “when due,” under Social Security Act, § 303(a), 42 U.S.C.A. § 503(a). - Am. Fed'n of Labor v. Employment Dev. Dep't, 88 Cal. App. 3d 811, 152 Cal. Rptr. 193 (Ct. App. 1979) (Disability or) Unemployment insurance benefits are a type of property interest protected by due process. Social

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

Security Act, § 303(a)(1), 42 U.S.C.A. § 503(a)(1); U.S.C.A.Const. Amends. 5, 14; West's

Ann.Const. art. 1, § 7. - Am. Fed'n of Labor v. Employment Dev. Dep't, 88 Cal.App.3d 811, 152

Cal.Rptr. 193

In deciding whether or not a [procedure, or hearing] is required by due process, it is necessary to weigh the competing interests of the individual and the government in light of the particular facts of the case. (Arnett v. Kennedy, 416 U.S. 134, 168, 94 S.Ct. 1633, 40 L.Ed.2d 15; Goldberg v. Kelly, supra, 397 U.S. 254, 263-266, 90 S.Ct. 1011, 25 L.Ed.2d 287.) Some of the factors to be considered according to Skelly, supra, 15 Cal.3d 194, 209, 124 Cal.Rptr. 14, 25, 539 P.2d 774, 785, are, “whether pre-deprivation safeguards minimize the risk of error in the initial taking decision, whether the surrounding circumstances necessitate quick action, whether the post-deprivation hearing is sufficiently prompt, whether the interim loss incurred by the person affected is substantial, and whether such person will be entitled to adequate compensation in the event the deprivation of his property interest proves to have been wrongful.” - Am. Fed'n of Labor v. Employment Dev. Dep't, 88 Cal.App.3d 811, 820, 152 Cal.Rptr. 193, 199. It was not abuse of discretion to award attorney fees to the national labor organizations on their success in seeking declaration that failure to accord (disability and) unemployment compensation benefits claimants a due process type hearing before department clerks concerning continuing eligibility violated due process [even if] such organizations (or individuals) may have been financially able to meet the costs of suit. Social Security Act, § 303(a), 42 U.S.C.A. § 503(a); West's Ann.Const. art. 1, § 7; West's Ann.Code Civ.Proc. §§ 1021.5, 1021.5(a, b). - Am. Fed'n of Labor v. Employment Dev. Dep't, 88 Cal.App.3d 811, 152 Cal.Rptr. 193

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

Although the finding of a violation of the Social Security Act is alone sufficient to resolve this case, another ground also exists. We find that the EDD's practice of (withholding, non-payment, or underpaying payments) ... for continuing claim recipients (without proper fact finding, opportunity to cross examine, be represented by counsel, etc.) does not meet with the requirements of due process under Article I, section 7 of the California Constitution. - Am. Fed'n of Labor v. Employment Dev. Dep't, 88 Cal.App.3d 811, 819, 152 Cal.Rptr. 193, 198. Procedural due process involves the deprivation of a “liberty” or “property” interest. ... Skelly v. State Personnel Bd., 15 Cal.3d 194, 207, 124 Cal.Rptr. 14, 23, 539 P.2d 774, 783, held, ... “when a person has a legally enforceable right to receive a government benefit provided certain facts exist, this right constitutes a property interest protected by due process. (Goldberg v. Kelly (1970), 397 U.S. 254, 261-262, 90 S.Ct. 1011, 25 L.Ed.2d 287.).” The court in Goldberg, while finding that welfare benefits “are a matter of statutory entitlement for persons qualified to receive them,” also stated: “Relevant constitutional restraints apply as much to the withdrawal of public assistance benefits as to disqualification (or reduction/underpayment) for unemployment (and disability) compensation, . . .” (*820 Goldberg, supra, at p. 262, 90 S.Ct. at p. 1017.) It is clear then that (EDD disability or) unemployment insurance benefits are a type of property interest protected by the due process clause. - Am. Fed'n of Labor v. Employment Dev. Dep't, 88 Cal.App.3d 811, 819-20, 152 Cal.Rptr. 193, 198

“Although initially unpublished, we issued an order to publish Robles I in July 2012, after receiving requests for publication from Garfinkle, the Legal Aid Society- Employment Law

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

Center, the Civil Justice Law Clinic at Hastings School of Law, and an attorney who had a client in similar circumstances. In September 2012, the trial court on remand issued a writ of administrative mandamus (Writ), commanding EDD and the Board to set aside their previous decisions and to “award to Robles ‘the unemployment insurance benefits that were withheld beginning January 5, 2010 and including extensions under state and federal law, plus interest on those benefits under Civil Code section 3287, subdivision (a).’ ” (Robles II, supra, 236 Cal.App.4th at p. 538.) Several days later, the Board complied, setting aside its previous determination and issuing a new decision in accordance with Robles I and the Writ. The Board concluded that Robles was not disqualified from receiving unemployment insurance benefits and that any benefits that were withheld were payable, with interest. (Robles II, supra, 236 Cal.App.4th at p. 538) By contrast, EDD and its counsel consistently rebuffed all efforts by Garfinkle to ensure that his client was promptly paid the wrongfully withheld benefits and interest. We will not here relate the specifics of EDD’s “stubborn refusal” to comply with the terms of Robles I. (Robles II, supra, 236 Cal.App.4th at pp. 538–542, 553.) Suffice it to say that after months of bureaucratic runaround, Robles filed a motion in May 2013 to enforce full compliance with the Writ. (Id. at pp. 542–543.) In connection with his enforcement motion, Robles submitted declarations attesting to the fact that he had been unemployed since his January 2010 termination date, despite his availability for and diligent attempts to obtain employment. Because he had been unable to obtain from EDD an analysis of the amounts he was owed beyond an initial \$12,240 payment EDD sent him after the Robles I remand, Robles submitted with the motion documentation calculating a balance due of over \$45,000. (Id. at pp. 540, 542–543.)

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

Noting that “the prompt payment of benefits is the ‘ “very essence” ’ of the unemployment compensation insurance program” (id. at p. 546), that “Robles had shown himself substantively eligible for the identified benefits by attesting to his availability, and diligent search, for work” (id. at p. 552), and that “EDD’s chosen process in response to the Writ had utterly failed to result in the timely payment of all of the benefits to which Robles was entitled” (ibid.), we held that the trial court properly ordered the immediate payment of benefits without requiring Robles to jump any additional procedural hurdles (ibid.). As a result, EDD paid the remaining amounts owed, resulting in Robles’ total recovery of \$66,214.53.” ‘The fundamental purpose of California’s Unemployment Insurance Code is to reduce the hardship of unemployment’ (Paratransit, Inc. v. Unemployment Ins. Appeals Bd. (2014) 59 Cal. 4th 551, 558, fn. omitted; see § 100 [unemployment insurance system created to provide benefits ‘for persons unemployed through no fault of their own’ and to reduce ‘the suffering caused thereby’].)

Specifically, ‘ “[u]nemployment (and Disability) benefits provide cash to a newly unemployed (and injured) worker ‘at a time when otherwise he would have nothing to spend,’ serving to maintain the recipient at subsistence levels without the necessity of his turning to welfare or private charity.” ’ ” (Robles II, supra, 236 Cal.App.4th at pp. 545–546.) As a consequence, we have stressed the societal importance of an unemployment insurance system that promptly pays recipients all benefits due. (See Robles II, supra, 236 Cal.App.4th at pp. 545–546 at p. 546 [noting that “the prompt payment of benefits is the ‘ “very essence” ’ of the unemployment compensation insurance program”].) We have also emphasized the need to “liberally construe the Unemployment

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

Insurance Code to advance the legislative objective of reducing the hardship of unemployment.”

(Ibid.; Robles I, supra, 207 Cal.App.4th at p. 1034.)

Under Title 42 United States Code section 1983 Civil Action for Deprivation of Rights “As we have said many times, § 1983 ‘is not itself a source of substantive rights,’ but merely provides ‘a method for vindicating federal rights elsewhere conferred.’ ” (Graham v. Connor (1989) 490 U.S. 386, 393–394 [109 S.Ct.1865, 104 L.Ed.2d 443], internal citation omitted.) “42 U.S.C. § 1983 creates a cause of action against a person who, acting under color of state law, deprives another of rights guaranteed under the Constitution. Section 1983 does not create any substantive rights; rather it is the vehicle whereby plaintiffs can challenge actions by governmental officials.” (Jones v. Williams (9th Cir. 2002) 297 F.3d 930, 934.) “By the plain terms of § 1983, two—and only two—allegations are required in order to state a cause of action under that statute. First, the plaintiff must allege that some person has deprived him of a federal right. Second, he must allege that the person who has deprived him of that right acted under color of state or territorial law.” (Catsouras v. Department of California Highway Patrol (2010) 181 Cal.App.4th 856, 890 [104 Cal.Rptr.3d 352].)

“Section 1983 can also be used to enforce federal statutes. For a statutory provision to be privately enforceable, however, it must create an individual right.” (Henry A. v. Willden (9th Cir. 2012) 678 F.3d 991, 1005, internal citation omitted.) “Section 1983 claims may be brought in either state or federal court.” (Pitts v. County of Kern (1998) 17 Cal.4th 340, 348 [70 Cal.Rptr.2d 823, 949 P.2d 920].) “The jury was properly instructed on [plaintiff]’s burden of proof and the particular

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

elements of the section 1983 claim. (CACI No. 3000.)” (King v. State Of California (2015) 242

Cal.App.4th 265, 280 [195 Cal.Rptr.3d 286].) “ ‘State courts look to federal law to determine what conduct will support an action under section 1983. The first inquiry in any section 1983 suit is to identify the precise constitutional violation with which the defendant is charged.’ ” (Weaver v. State of California (1998) 63 Cal.App.4th 188, 203 [73Cal.Rptr.2d 571], internal citations omitted.)

“Constitutional torts employ the same measure of damages as common law torts and are not augmented ‘based on the abstract “value” or “importance” of constitutional rights’ Plaintiffs have the burden of proving compensatory damages in section 1983 cases, and the amount of damages depends ‘largely upon the credibility of the plaintiffs’ testimony concerning their injuries.’ ”(Choate v. County of Orange (2000) 86 Cal.App.4th 312, 321 [103 Cal.Rptr.2d339], internal citations omitted.) “[E]ntitlement to compensatory damages in a civil rights action is not a matter of discretion: ‘Compensatory damages . . . are mandatory; once liability is found, the jury is required to award compensatory damages in an amount appropriate to compensate the plaintiff for his loss.’ ” (Hazle v. Crofoot (9th Cir.2013) 727 F.3d 983, 992.) “[T]he state defendants’ explanation of the jury’s zero-damages award as allocating all of [plaintiff]’s injury to absent persons reflects the erroneous view that not only could zero damages be awarded to [plaintiff], but that [plaintiff]’s damages were capable of apportionment. [Plaintiff] independently challenges the jury instruction and verdict form that allowed the jury to decide this question,contending that the district judge should have concluded, as a matter of law,that [plaintiff] was entitled to compensatory damages and that defendants were jointly and severally liable for his injuries. He is correct. The district

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

judge erred in putting the question of apportionment to the jury in the first place, because the question of whether an injury is capable of apportionment is a legal one to be decided by the judge, not the jury.” (Hazel, supra, 727 F.3d at pp.994–995.)

“An individual acts under color of state law when he or she exercises power possessed by virtue of state law and made possible only because the wrongdoer is clothed with the authority of state law.” (Naffe v. Frey (9th Cir. 2015) 789 F.3d 1030, 1036.) “The Supreme Court has interpreted the phrase ‘under “color” of law’ to mean under “pretense” of law.’ A police officer’s actions are under pretense of law only if they are ‘in some way “related to the performance of his official duties.”’ By contrast, an officer who is ‘ “pursuing his own goals and is not in any way subject to control by [his public employer],’ ” does not act under color of law, unless he ‘purports or pretends’ to do so. Officers who engage in confrontations for personal reasons unrelated to law enforcement, and do not purport[] or pretend[]’ to be officers, do not act under color of law.” (Huffman v. County of Los Angeles (9th Cir. 1998) 147 F.3d 1054, 1058, internal citations omitted.) “A state employee who is off duty nevertheless acts under color of state law when (1) the employee ‘purport[s] to or pretend[s] to act under color of law,’ (2) his ‘pretense of acting in the performance of his duties . . . had the purpose and effect of influencing the behavior of others,’ and (3) the harm inflicted on plaintiff ‘related in some meaningful way either to the officer’s governmental status or to the performance of his duties,’ ” (Naffe, supra, 789 F.3d at p. 1037, internal citations omitted.)

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

“[P]rivate parties ordinarily are not subject to suit under section 1983, unless, sifting the circumstances of the particular case, the state has so significantly involved itself in the private conduct that the private parties may fairly be termed state actors. Among the factors considered are whether the state subsidized or heavily regulated the conduct, or compelled or encouraged the particular conduct, whether the private actor was performing a function which normally is performed exclusively by the state, and whether there was a symbiotic relationship rendering the conduct joint state action.” (Robbins v. Hamburger Home for Girls (1995) 32 Cal.App.4th 671, 683 [38 Cal.Rptr.2d 534], internal citations omitted.) “Private parties act under color of state law if they willfully participate in joint action with state officials to deprive others of constitutional rights. Private parties involved in such a conspiracy may be liable under section 1983.” (United Steelworkers of America v. Phelps Dodge Corp. (9th Cir. 1989) 865 F.2d 1539, 1540, internal citations omitted.)

The Court has required greater protection from property deprivations resulting from operation of established state procedures than from those resulting from random and unauthorized acts of state employees, *Logan v. Zimmerman Brush Co.*, 455 U.S. at 435–36 (1982). The Court emphasized that a post-deprivation hearing regarding harm inflicted by a state procedure would be inadequate. “That is particularly true where, as here, the State’s only post-termination process comes in the form of an independent tort action. Seeking redress through a tort suit is apt to be a lengthy and speculative process, which in a situation such as this) one will never make the complainant entirely whole.” 455 U.S. 422, 436–37 and presumably this distinction still holds. Thus, the Court has held

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

that post-deprivation procedures would not satisfy due process if it is “the state system itself that destroys a complainant’s property interest.” (455 U.S. at 436.)

11a. Whistleblower Retaliation

A person obtains protection as a whistleblower by engaging in protected activities (i.e reporting Health and Safety Code violations, Labor Code violations, as Plaintiff did). Retaliation is any "materially adverse" action against an employee may constitute retaliation including but not limited to “demotion, discipline, firing, salary reduction, negative evaluations, transfer, change in job assignments, change in job duties, change in shift, or change in other terms and conditions of employment. Timing is the most common way to prove retaliation: If the adverse action comes right after the employee complains, retaliation looks more likely as was the case with Plaintiff meeting with HR, bringing up concerns, and facing unexplained, and unjustified false accusations leading to negative employment action.

Knowledge is another strong factor, an employee claiming retaliation has to be able to show that the person who took the adverse action knew about the complaint or other protected activity as was the case here (the complaints were to, and in proximity to, persons who took retaliatory action) Lack of other explanations is also a strong factor. An employee who can show that the employer had no other reason for taking the adverse action, or that the employer's stated reason for taking action doesn't make sense, will have a stronger argument. For example, if an employee suffers a pay cut shortly after filing a discrimination complaint, and the employer claims that the entire

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

department's pay has been cut, the employer's explanation will look pretty fishy if other employees in the department haven't had their pay reduced (singled out). Similarly, if an employee has excellent performance reviews and no disciplinary actions, then suddenly gets a negative review shortly after complaining, that might look suspect which is very similar to the set of facts, and experience of Plaintiff. In fact Plaintiff was literally going to HR for the purpose of promotion, and correcting any pay discrepancy when retaliatory organizational behavior occurred.

An employer cannot retaliate against an employee for engaging in protected activity (ie code violation complaints) without incurring legal liability. Here Plaintiff filed multiple H&S, Labor, and potentially securities code complaints and was then subsequently defamed, lied on and faced negative employment action. Plaintiff notice a series of discrepancies, irregularities, and apparent outright deceptions by Defendants in violation of Federal and State Labor codes, and subsequently inquired, and reported, the issues to the appropriate authorities inside and outside of the respective Defendant organizations (and engaged in protected (whistleblower) activity). Plaintiff, also reported Health and Safety violations, and created solutions before and after Plaintiff was physically injured , but didn't receive worker's compensation. It's important to note that engaging in protected activity, to which Plaintiff did and alerted Defendant employers to such activity (i.e. Health and Safety Code, Labor Code, and Securities Code violation complaints), is sufficient to trigger whistleblower and civil rights protections, to which subsequent retaliation is illegal and triggers legal liability as it did here. Further, it is only of secondary importance as to whether the issues were proven true or not, only that the whistleblower has genuine concern. But, what makes this scenario even worse is that the labor code violations have preemptively been proven true under

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

the penalty of perjury. The State of California, Auditing and Accounting Department, has already proven via due diligence (and examining not only the checks, deposit info, pay stubs, and calling the direct payer employers Balance, and Personnel Staffing, but also the accounts that those funds were deposited into under the penalty, and risk of perjury, as well as the authenticity of the entire State's apparatus) that Plaintiffs' funds, missing approximately 25K, at minimum, were absolutely true (and verified way ahead of schedule through thorough due diligence by independent finder of fact, and investigator, under the penalty of perjury).

The documented verification, and confirmation, of stolen wages via written discovery, document production and depositions, at minimum \$25,000.00, investigated by the State of California Auditing and Accounting Department, and subsequent retaliation have been partially preliminarily filed. All wages were confirmed by Defendant Employers via State of California Investigator, Accounting and Auditing Department, with my name, George J. Austin, Plaintiff, Pro Se, on checks, and check stubs. Checks also had my permanent address 2107 Montauban Ct. since 2002, with my social security number, unique check IDs, transaction and account verification and personally called by the Department and they produced written discovery, document production and depositions under penalty of perjury, a felony, as to their veracity (to be provided in full during Discovery.

11. Whistleblower Claim

Defendants violated well established Whistleblower protections. Tesla, MVP, Balance and other defendants collectively, tortiously, and illegally, violated whistleblower protections under SOX,

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

FLSA, and California Labor Codes. Defendants did so when they not only did not address concerns that were proven to be true, but alternatively and illegally retaliated, and took negative employment actions against Plaintiff, and Attorney of Record, (University of California, Berkeley Graduate (09'), Honors Student, Bay Area Housing Commissioner, Alum, NAACP National Representative, and Local Youth and College President, Alum, California Senate, Capital Fellows, Senate Fellows Top 10 out of 800+ Nationally Ranked, Alum (13'), UCLA Law, and Anderson Riordan MBA Fellows, Alum (08', 13'), T-14 Law Student, as well as others), Mr. George Jarvis (J.) Austin, esq. (TBA).

To establish a prima facie whistle blowing wrongful termination case, an employee must establish that: 1) he was a member of a protected class or engaged in protected activities (i.e. whistleblowing) 2) he was performing competently in the position he held: 3) he suffered an adverse employment action, such as demotion, or termination; and 4) "some other circumstance that suggests retaliatory motive." See *Monavian v. Department of Justice* (29108) 28 Cal.App.5th 1127, 2241. See *McDonnell Douglas Corp. v. Green*, 411 U.S. 792 (1973); Plaintiff engaged in protected activities, whistle-blowing, was performing competently in the position, suffered an adverse employment action, wrongful termination in retaliation to that protected activity.

Under California Labor Code Section 1102.5, if an employer retaliates against a whistleblower, the employer may be required to reinstate the employee's employment and work benefits, pay lost wages, and take other steps necessary to comply with the law. Under the FLSA the Supreme Court recently ruled that oral statements made to an employer regarding wage and hour violations

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

are sufficient to trigger the anti-retaliation provision of the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA).

Kasten v. Saint-Gobain Performance Plastics Corp., No. 09-834 (March 22, 2011). Thus, employees are not required to file a formal written complaint to constitute “filing” a complaint.

In Kasten, the plaintiff (Kasten) received three warnings within a 12-month period for failing to properly clock in. On the third warning, his supervisors told him that another violation would lead to his termination. Kasten claimed his inability to properly clock in and out was due to the location of the company’s time clocks—a location which, Kasten claimed, violated the FLSA. Kasten, however, never lodged a written complaint about the time clocks’ location with his employer or the Department of Labor; he only made oral comments to his supervisors.

Under Sarbanes-Oxley a whistleblower must demonstrate that their protected activity was a contributing factor in the decision to take an adverse action, i.e., that it was “more likely than not” played “any role whatsoever” in the allegedly retaliatory action.[i]Palmer v. Canadian National Railway, ARB No. 16-035 at 53. “Any role whatsoever” is no exaggeration—the protected activity need not amount to a “significant, motivating, substantial or predominant” factor in the adverse action.[ii] Allen v. Stewart Enters., Inc., ARB Case No. 06-081, slip op. at 17 (U.S. Dep’t of Labor July 27, 2006). A whistleblower may meet this burden by proffering circumstantial evidence, such as: Direct evidence of retaliatory motive, e., “statements or acts that point toward a discriminatory motive for the adverse employment action.”[iii] William Dorsey, An Overview of Whistleblower Protection Claims at the United States Department of Labor, 26 J. Nat’l Ass’n Admin. L. Judiciary 43, 66 (Spring 2006) (citing Griffith v. City of Des Moines, 387 F.3d 733 (8th Cir. 2004)).

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

A shifting or contradictory explanations for the adverse employment action [qualifies] .[iv]
Clemmons v. Ameristar Airways, Inc., ARB No. 08-067, at 9, ALJ No. 2004-AIR-11 (ARB May 26, 2010) (footnotes omitted). Evidence of after-the-fact explanations for the adverse employment action. “[T]he credibility of an employer’s after-the-fact reasons for firing an employee is diminished if these reasons were not given at the time of the initial discharge decision.”[v] Id. at 9-10 (footnotes omitted). Animus or anger towards the employee for engaging in a protected activity. Significant, unexplained or systematic deviations from established policies or practices, such as failing to apply a progressive discipline policy to the whistleblower.[vi] Bobreski v. J. Givoo Consultants, Inc., ARB No. 13-001, ALJ No. 2008-ERA-3 (ARB Aug. 29, 2014). Singling out the whistleblower for extraordinary or unusually harsh disciplinary action.[vii] See Overall v. TVA, ARB Nos. 98-111 and 128, slip op. at 16-17 (Apr. 30, 2001), aff’d TVA v. DOL, 59 F. App’x 732 (6th Cir. 2003).

Disparate treatment or proof that employees who are situated similarly to the plaintiff, but who did not engage in protected conduct, received better treatment. Close temporal proximity between the employee’s protected conduct and the decision to take an actionable adverse employment action. Evidence that the employer conducted a biased or inadequate investigation of the whistleblower’s disclosures, including evidence that the person accused of misconduct controlled or heavily influenced the investigation. The cost of taking corrective action necessary to address the whistleblower’s disclosures and the decision-maker’s incentive to suppress or conceal the whistleblower’s concerns. Corporate culture and evidence of a pattern or practice of retaliating

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

against whistleblowers. Fundamentally the same elements for Whistleblowing claims under each
CA Labor Code, FLSA, and Sarbanes-Oxley apply:

Here Plaintiff:

1. Engaged in protected activity (they made a protected disclosure under Section 806);
 - I inquired, at multiple levels, and then formally, and informally complained of violations of Labor, Health and Safety code, and other laws, to multiple levels of all defendant organizations including directly to Elon Musk, via email. Plaintiff also suffered injury, and disability, in relation to H&S code violations. I also followed up with respective government agencies to register the complaint, and get follow up. Promises of follow up to correct fundamental issues were not kept by Defendants, or not answered at all, and instead deflections, lies, and negative, and retaliatory, employment actions were dispensed. Inquiry, and Complaint (Formal and Informal) of potential legal violations (including labor laws) fits the requirement of protected activity.
2. Employer knew that Plaintiff engaged in the protected activity;
 - I made Employer(s), also organizational defendants, aware via multiple channels, including a written email record of the issues, and complaints. I also alerted of potential legal ramifications if not corrected
3. Suffered an unfavorable personnel action;

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

- After Plaintiff made inquiry, and complaints, and received written confirmation of positive work performance, and record (attendance and otherwise), by supervisor, and confirmed via text by previous supervisor, Plaintiff received unjustified, and unbiased, negative, unfavorable, and retaliatory employment action(s). No proper due diligence was held, and the allegation, given its falsity, and strong implication, itself, is a violation of law.
4. Protected activity was a contributing factor in the unfavorable action.
- Prior to the false statement by Sandy Malloy Plaintiff had never even been questioned, about anything relating to the subject matter (of recording), let alone any warning, or discipline. Yet, once I made the initial inquiry, and followed up after non-resolution by respective companies, and defendants, tone and posture began to change. As soon as I met with the HR Officer to complain and inquire the next communication following was a baseless negative, or unfavorable, employment action.

The Court finds that exhaustion under § 98.7 is not required before bringing a civil action under §§ 98.6 and 1102.5. In so holding, the Court finds Creighton persuasive and adopts its reasoning. Particularly, the Court agrees that the Private Attorneys General Act (“PAG Act” or “PAGA”), which covers the statutory claims at issue here, see Cal. Labor Code § 2699.5, indicates a legislative emphasis on private enforcement of the Labor Code that would be undercut by a mandatory exhaustion requirement before the Labor Commissioner. The PAG Act “ ‘empowers or

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

deputizes an aggrieved employee to sue for civil penalties ... as an alternative to enforcement by the State.’ ” McKenzie v. Fed. Exp. Corp., 765 F.Supp.2d 1222, 1231 (C.D.Cal.2011) (quoting Villacres v. ABM Indus., Inc., 189 Cal.App.4th 562, 592, 117 Cal.Rptr.3d 398 (2010) (internal quotation, citation, and alterations omitted)). The Act allows private citizens to sue on behalf of themselves “and other current or former employees” for violations of the Labor Code, and permits said citizens to recover civil penalties otherwise recoverable only by the government. See § 2699(a). - Turner v. City and County of San Francisco, 892 F.Supp.2d 1188, 1202 (N.D.Cal.,2012)

Analogous to the whistleblowing techniques, and methodology by Darren Hager, a deputy with the Los Angeles Sheriff’s Department, who received a jury award of \$4.5 million upon their finding that Hager was wrongfully terminated in retaliation for looking too closely into the disappearance of a fellow officer, Plaintiff by reporting up the chain of command, and investigating suffered retaliation and negative action.

Under California law, Hager's reports to his employer and the DEA are protected by section 1102.5. (Colores v. Board of Trustees, supra, 105 Cal.App.4th at pp. 1312-1313, 130 Cal.Rptr.2d 347 [§ 1102.5 concerns employees who report to public agencies; public employee qualifies as whistleblower when reporting to employer].) The federal court never made a determination whether Hager was engaged in protected whistleblowing activity under section 1102.5 when he reported to his employers, the issue raised by his state law claim. Nor did the federal court determine whether Hager's discharge from employment was motivated in whole or in part by his

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

reports to the Sheriff's Department or the DEA. - Hager v. County of Los Angeles, 2010 WL 1097046 (Cal.App. 2 Dist.), 9 (Cal.App. 2 Dist.,2010)

Also, similar to the context and response pattern of the \$5 Million Dollar whistleblower award against SF City Attorney's Office whereas Joanne Hoeper, Deputy City Attorney, uncovered a kickback scheme and was sidelined, then fired. When the issues of pay discrepancy were inquired about Sandy Malloy stated in writing "you're barking up the wrong tree." Similar to above *Hoeper* case "Her attorneys claim ... When Hoeper informed Herrera of her findings, a Claims Unit employee allegedly told her, "You'll be sorry," according to Hoeper's attorneys."

Whistleblower Claims (Under CA Labor Code, FLSA, Sarbanes-Oxley (applicable to publicly traded companies, and to private as well) have similar elements. Examples of protected activities include Filing a complaint with the Labor Commissioner or making a written or oral complaint that the employee is owed wages. [Lab.C. § 98.6]; Filing a workers' compensation claim. [Lab.C. § 132a]; Complaining re workplace safety. [Lab.C. § 6310; see Lujan v. Minagar (2004) 124 CA4th 1040, 1046, 21 CR3d 861, 866—statute also prohibits discharge of employees whom employer fears will complain of safety violations in the future; see also Freund v. Nycomed Amersham (9th Cir. 2003) 347 F3d 752, 758 (applying Calif. law)]

12a. Physical Disability Discrimination

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

According to WORKPLACE FAIRNESS “Some examples of disability discrimination may include: Discriminating on the basis of physical or mental disability in various aspects of employment, including: recruitment, firing, hiring, training, job assignments, promotions, pay, benefits, lay off, leave and all other employment-related activities.” Disability discrimination occurs when an employer or other entity covered by the Americans with Disabilities Act, as amended, or the Rehabilitation Act, as amended, treats a qualified individual with a disability who is an employee or applicant unfavorably because he or she has a disability. Similar to Whistleblower retaliation, retaliation to a protected category, like an injured, and thus disabled, employee is illegal. Retaliation is Any "materially adverse" action against an employee may constitute retaliation including but not limited to “demotion, discipline, firing, salary reduction, negative evaluations, transfer, change in job assignments, change in job duties, change in shift, or change in other terms and conditions of employment.

The analysis is similar, but the trigger would slightly different than in whistleblower retaliation. Here the fact that the plaintiff became physically injured, on the job, and thus disabled, and protected under various Disability Civil Rights laws is essential (especially given his injury worsened while advised to continue working on it by Tesla medical professionals in Tesla Clinic). Timing is the most common way to prove retaliation: If the adverse action comes right after the employee complains, retaliation looks more likely as was the case with Plaintiff meeting with HR, bringing up concerns, and facing unexplained, and unjustified false accusations leading to negative employment action.

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

Knowledge is another strong factor, an employee claiming retaliation has to be able to show that the person who took the adverse action knew about the complaint or other protected activity as was the case here (the complaints were to, and in proximity to, persons who took retaliatory action) Lack of other explanations is also a strong factor. An employee who can show that the employer had no other reason for taking the adverse action, or that the employer's stated reason for taking action doesn't make sense, will have a stronger argument. For example, if an employee suffers a pay cut shortly after filing a discrimination complaint, and the employer claims that the entire department's pay has been cut, the employer's explanation will look pretty fishy if other employees in the department haven't had their pay reduced (singled out). Similarly, if an employee has excellent performance reviews and no disciplinary actions, then suddenly gets a negative review shortly after complaining, that might look suspect which is very similar to the set of facts, and experience of Plaintiff. In fact Plaintiff was literally going to HR for the purpose of promotion, and correcting any pay discrepancy (and addressing Health and Safety Code concerns including injury) when retaliatory organizational behavior occurred.

Plaintiff was injured on the job at Tesla, in the facility, while working overtime, on a Holiday, resulting in physical disability and was treated on site in Tesla Clinic, resulting in an adjusted working schedule as required by Plaintiff's on the job injury, and disability, and has not received any form of worker's compensation to date. Plaintiff physically could not enter the building without justification, badge was deactivated/blocked. Defendant Defamatory Statements, and Retaliation, resulted in negative employment action, ending contract interfering with immediate contract, and future economic advantage. Further, strange, and retaliatory, and discriminatory Civil

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

Rights violations occurred including blocked access, communication, and a strong defamatory false impression that Plaintiff had committed some wrong, and was wrongfully, and falsely, negatively singled out by word, and organizational behavior..

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

12. Physical Disability Discrimination

Defendant(s) Employers Discriminated against Plaintiff and refused to make reasonable accommodation before and after wrongful discharge, when helping to cause illegal withholding, extreme delay, and underpaying Disability benefit compensation against the Constitution, ADA, Gov.Code, § 12940(n)), Social Security Act, CA Disability and Unemployment Code as well as other key precedent (as well as non-payment of worker's compensation to date though injured on the job). EDD Defendants discriminated in withholding, and non-payment of undisputed wages (i.e. already verified by the Auditing, and Accounting Department, with respective employers and confirming accounts and wages printed and signed with my social security number, unique check numbers, and full name (with middle initial) George J. Austin. Defendant, unconstitutional, and tortious, non-(and delayed) payment of wages was to the detriment of Plaintiff, (University of California, Berkeley Graduate (09'), Honors Student, Bay Area Housing Commissioner, Alum, NAACP National Representative, and Local Youth and College President, Alum, California Senate, Governance and Finance Committee, Consultant, Capital Fellows, and Senate Fellows Top 10 out of 800+ Nationally Ranked, Alum (13'), UCLA Law, and Anderson Riordan MBA Fellows, Alum (08', 13'), T-14 Law Student, as well as others), and Attorney of Record, Mr. George Jarvis (J.) Austin, esq. (TBA).

Disability discrimination is prohibited, and the obligation (and duty) to provide reasonable accomodation is required under several federal and state laws, including the Unruh Act, the FEHA, Government Code section 12940(m), Government Code section 12926(p), Cal. Code

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

Regs., tit. 2, § 11068(a), Government Code section 12926.1(c) and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA). The ADA defines a disability as a physical or emotional impairment that substantially limits one or more basic life activities or bodily functions that people who are not disabled do not usually have trouble doing. Some common examples include breathing, walking, talking, writing, and socializing. Adjustments are not always in tangible form. A reasonable accommodation may be required to permit an employee (or protected person) to perform an essential function of a job, to permit an employee (or protected person) to enjoy equal benefits and privileges, and to ensure equal opportunity in the application process. It is illegal for an employer (or other covered entity) covered by ADA, and other related statutes, not to make a reasonable accommodation upon request by an otherwise qualified job applicant or employee with a disability. In general, a reasonable accommodation may have an expense attached. A reasonable accommodation need not involve a physical change. It could be a change in a rule or schedule.

Disability discrimination occurs when an employer or other entity covered by the Americans with Disabilities Act, as amended, or the Rehabilitation Act, as amended, treats a qualified individual with a disability who is an employee or applicant unfavorably because he or she has a disability. Some examples of disability discrimination may include: Discriminating on the basis of physical or mental disability in various aspects of employment, including: recruitment, firing, hiring, training, job assignments, promotions, pay, benefits, lay off, leave and all other employment-related activities.

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

Under the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12101 et seq., A person has a disability if he or she has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities, a record of such an impairment, or is regarded as having such an impairment. Here Plaintiff had, and has medically verified severe back and neck trauma injury (as well as previous on the job injury all impairing, and preventing) his ability to work. Whether or not a person's condition is a disability under the law is determined individually; the ADA does not list specific covered disabilities. People with past drug or alcohol problems are protected from job discrimination by the ADA, as are individuals with current alcohol problems who are able to perform their jobs (or participate in protected programs).

The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) is a federal law that prohibits discrimination against qualified individuals with disabilities. The ADA requires that reasonable accommodation be made to provide individuals with disabilities equal access to services, programs, and opportunities, such as employment and housing. Several federal agencies and departments enforce the ADA, including the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) and the Department of Justice. Under the ADA, Private Companies, Employment Agencies, Labor Organizations, and State & Local Governments all must comply. The ADA prohibits discrimination in the workplace (and in other protected activities, or accommodations) against qualified individuals with disabilities by an employer, public or private.

Discrimination, under the ADA, is not limited to hiring and firing an individual but may take such forms as inappropriately classifying a job applicant or employee; not hiring or promoting qualified

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

individuals who are disabled; or failing to make reasonable accommodations for employees (or other protected persons) who an employer (or other covered entity) knows has mental or physical limitations. Employers can require applicants to complete a medical examination after they have offered that person a job, but only if the employer requires that of all applicants and the employer keeps the medical record confidential.

Under Title II of the ADA public agencies, including state and local governments, and commuter authorities, including the National Railroad Passenger Corporation, people with disabilities cannot be discriminated against or excluded from the benefits of the services, programs, or activities of a public entity because of disability. This includes access to state parks, government meetings, public schools, and public transportation. The failure to make certain services accessible to disabled individuals can be considered discrimination, such as if a municipal transit agency does not make its buses wheelchair accessible

Under American Federation of Labor v. EDD, in granting preliminary injunction on a similar fact pattern regarding under, or non-payment, “Any increase in government costs which might result from our decision is outweighed by the claimant’s need to receive prompt payment of benefits. The loss of unemployment insurance benefits may have severe effects upon the worker and his family. A lump sum payment, which claimants who successfully appeal a denial of continuing benefits receive, defeats the purpose of unemployment insurance. These benefits “provide cash to a newly unemployed worker ‘at a time when otherwise he would have nothing to spend,’ serving to maintain the recipient at subsistence levels.” (California Human Resources Dept. v. Java, supra,

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

402 U.S. 121, 131-132, 91 S.Ct. 1347, 1354, 28 L.Ed.2d 666.) - Am. Fed'n of Labor v.

Employment Dev. Dep't, 88 Cal.App.3d 811, 821, 152 Cal.Rptr. 193, 199

Here:

1. Defendant Employers, and EDD are covered entities;
 - a. All Defendant Employers, and The State of California Employment Development Department are covered entities under all respective Federal, and State laws requiring reasonable accommodation.
2. Plaintiff was in a covered relationship with Defendant Employers and EDD
 - a. Defendant Employers and Plaintiff as well as EDD as a state agency and Plaintiff as a citizen of the state, CA, are all in a covered relationship.
3. Plaintiff had physical condition that limited major life activity;
 - a. Plaintiff had severe lower body on the job injuries resulting in disability that required and augmented work schedule. Plaintiff also had severe back and neck injuries, and lower body injuries limiting working, had multiple severe injuries that are ongoing and limited, or prevented major life activity (i.e. employment).
4. Defendant knew of Plaintiff's injuries, and [that limited major life activity
 - a. Defendant, Employers, and EDD, knew of and had medical documentation of injuries on the job, requiring augmented schedule, adn off the job, preventing work.
5. Plaintiff was able to perform the essential duties related to the covered relationship with reasonable accommodation for physical condition

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

- a. Plaintiff was able to, and did, perform essential duties with regard to Defendant employers as well as covered relationship and accommodation for physical condition, but Defendants did not provide reasonable accommodation, and violated Plaintiff's Due Process, and other, Rights.
6. Defendant failed to provide reasonable accommodation for Plaintiff's physical condition
 - a. Defendant repeatedly failed to provide reasonable accommodation for physical condition, and actually made worse through deprivation of Constitutional Due Process Rights.
7. Plaintiff was harmed; and
 - a. Plaintiff was harmed physically, mentally, and emotionally due to the deprivations caused by the organization's actions.
8. Defendant's failure to provide reasonable accommodation was a substantial factor in causing Plaintiff's harm.
 - a. Defendant's failure to provide reasonable accommodation was a substantial factor in causing plaintiff irreparable harm, and ongoing injury.

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

Unruh Civil Rights

Alternatively, and related to the reasonable accommodation Discrimination claim, To establish
Unruh Civil Rights claim, Plaintiff shall prove all of the following elements.

Here:

1. Defendants, EDD, denied, aided or incited a denial of, and discriminated or made a distinction
that denied full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, privileges, and services to
Plaintiff

- a. Organizational defendants engaged in retaliatory conduct to prevent access, availability and
deprive of rights, property and opportunity (including proper benefit payments).

Defendant's conspirator-ily denied, aided or incited a denial of, discriminated and made a
distinction that denied full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, privileges and
services to Plaintiff's detriment.

2. A substantial motivating reason for Defendant's, EDDs, conduct was their perception of
Plaintiff's disability, race, color, ancestry, medical condition, genetic information, and protected
activity

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

a. Defendant's acts were motivated, at least in part, by Plaintiff's protected activity, as well as protected characteristics including physical disability, race, color, ancestry, medical condition, or genetic information.

i. All Organizational Defendants, including EDD, were made aware, and explicitly made reference to protected activity in regard to retaliatory behaviors (i.e. extreme delay in payment in violation of Due Process and a host of statutes and case holdings).

1. Defendant Insurers, and Employers, made reference to Federal lawsuit complaints, and State of California, Insurance and Labor Department Complaints, and Inquiries.

3. Plaintiff was harmed

a. Plaintiff suffered, and is suffering financial, physical, harm, pain and suffering, emotional toll, and distress due to Defendant's, EDDs, actions. Defendant's actions have detrimental effects on every aspect of Plaintiff's life including appropriate medical care to help heal from ongoing severe injury.

4. Defendant's conduct was a substantial factor in causing Plaintiff's harm.

a. Defendant's acts created enormous obstacles, as a State Actor, intertwining, and utilizing state actors, operating under the color of law to deter and deprive Plaintiff, and was direct, and substantial cause in Plaintiff's.

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

Note that element 2 uses the term “substantial motivating reason” to express both intent and causation between the protected classification and the defendant's conduct. “Substantial motivating reason” has been held to be the appropriate standard under the Fair Employment and Housing Act to address the possibility of both discriminatory and nondiscriminatory motives. (See *Harris v. City of Santa Monica* (2013) 56 Cal.4th 203, 232 [152 Cal.Rptr.3d 392, 294 P.3d 49]; CACI No.2507, “Substantial Motivating Reason” Explained.)

Note that there are two causation elements. There must be a causal link between the discriminatory intent and the adverse action (see element 2), and there must be a causal link between the adverse action and the harm (see element 4). For an instruction on damages under the Unruh Act, see CACI No. 3067, Unruh Civil Rights Act—Damages. Note that the jury may award a successful plaintiff up to three times actual damages but not less than \$4,000 regardless of any actual damages. (Civ. Code, § 52(a).) In this regard, harm is presumed, and elements 3 and 4 may be considered as established if no actual damages are sought. (See *Koiev. Metro Car Wash* (1985) 40 Cal.3d 24, 33 [219 Cal.Rptr. 133, 707 P.2d 195][Unruh Act violations are per se injurious]; Civ. Code, § 52(a) [provides for minimum statutory damages for every violation regardless of the plaintiff's actual damages]; see also Civ. Code, § 52(h) [“actual damages” means special and general damages].)

An employee (or other protect person) may file a civil action based on the employer's (or other protected entity's) failure to engage in the interactive process. (Claudio, *supra*, 134 Cal.App.4th at p. 243.) “Two principles underlie a cause of action for failure to provide a reasonable accommodation. First, the employee must request an accommodation. Second, the parties must

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
 Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
 240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
 2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

engage in an interactive process regarding the requested accommodation and, if the process fails, responsibility for the failure rests with the party who failed to participate in good faith. While a claim of failure to accommodate is independent of a cause of action for failure to engage in an interactive dialogue, each necessarily implicates the other.” (Gelfo, supra, 140 Cal.App.4th at p. 54, internal citations omitted.) “FEHA requires an informal process with the employee to attempt to identify reasonable accommodations, not necessarily ritualized discussions.” (Nealy v.City of Santa Monica (2015) 234 Cal.App.4th 359, 379 [184 Cal.Rptr.3d 9].)

“FEHA’s reference to a ‘known’ disability is read to mean a disability of which the employer has become aware, whether because it is obvious, the employee has brought it to the employer’s attention, it is based on the employer’s own perception—mistaken or not—of the existence of a disabling condition or,perhaps as here, the employer has come upon information indicating the presence of a disability.” (Gelfo, supra, 140 Cal.App.4th at p. 61, fn. 21.) “Once initiated, the employer has a continuous obligation to engage in the interactive process in good faith. ‘Both employer and employee have the obligation “to keep communications open” and neither has “a right to obstruct the process.” [Citation.] “Each party must participate in good faith, undertake reasonable efforts to communicate its concerns, and make available to the other information which is available, or more accessible, to one party. Liability hinges on the objective circumstances surrounding the parties’ breakdown in communication, and responsibility for the breakdown lies with the party who fails to participate in good faith.” [Citation.]’ ” (Swanson v. Morongo UnifiedSchool Dist. (2014) 232 Cal.App.4th 954, 971–972 [181 Cal.Rptr.3d 553].)

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
 Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
 240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
 2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

“[Employer] asserts that, if it had a duty to engage in the interactive process, the duty was discharged. ‘If anything,’ it argues, ‘it was [employee] who failed to engage in a good faith interactive process.’ [Employee] counters [employer] made up its mind before July 2002 that it would not accommodate [employee]’s limitations, and nothing could cause it to reconsider that decision. Because the evidence is conflicting and the issue of the parties’ efforts and good faith is factual, the claim is properly left for the jury’s consideration.” (Gelfo, supra, 140 Cal.App.4th at p. 62, fn. 23.) “None of the legal authorities that [defendant] cites persuades us that the Legislature intended that after a reasonable accommodation is granted, the interactive process continues to apply in a failure to accommodate context. . . . To graft an interactive process intended to apply to the determination of a reasonable accommodation onto a situation in which an employer failed to provide a reasonable, agreed-upon accommodation is contrary to the apparent intent of the FEHA and would not support the public policies behind that provision.” (A.M. v. Albertsons, LLC (2009) 178 Cal.App.4th 455, 464 [100 Cal.Rptr.3d 449].) “[T]he verdicts on the reasonable accommodations issue and the interactive process claim are not inconsistent. They involve separate causes of action and proof of different facts. Under FEHA, an employer must engage in a good faith interactive process with the disabled employee to explore the alternatives to accommodate the disability. ‘An employee may file a civil action based on the employer’s failure to engage in the interactive process.’ Failure to engage in this process is a separate FEHA violation independent from an employer’s failure to provide a reasonable disability accommodation, which is also a FEHA violation. An employer may claim there were no available reasonable accommodations. But if it did not engage in a good faith interactive process, ‘it cannot be known whether an alternative job would have been found.’ The interactive process determines which accommodations are

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
 Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
 240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
 2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

required. Indeed, the interactive process could reveal solutions that neither party envisioned.”

(Wysinger, *supra*, 157Cal.App.4th at pp. 424–425, internal citations omitted.)

“We disagree . . . with Wysinger’s construction of section 12940(n). We Conclude that the availability of a reasonable accommodation (i.e., amodification or adjustment to the workplace that enables an employee to perform the essential functions of the position held or desired) is necessary to a section 12940(n) claim. [¶] Applying the burden of proof analysis in Green,*supra*, 42 Cal.4th 254, we conclude the burden of proving the availability of a reasonable accommodation rests on the employee.” (Nadaf-Rahrov, *supra*, 166Cal.App.4th at pp. 984–985.) “We synthesize Wysinger, Nadaf-Rahrov, and Claudio with our analysis of the law as follows: To prevail on a claim under section 12940, subdivision (n) for failure to engage in the interactive process, an employee must identify a reasonable accommodation that would have been available at the time the interactive process should have occurred. An employee cannot necessarily be expected to identify and request all possible accommodations during the interactive process itself because ‘ “[e]mployees do not have at their disposal the extensive information concerning possible alternative positions or possible accommodations which employers have. . . . ’ ” ’ However, as the Nadaf-Rahrovcourt explained, once the parties have engaged in the litigation process, to prevail, the employee must be able to identify an available accommodation the interactive process should have produced: ‘Section 12940[, subdivision](n), which requires proof of failure to engage in the interactive process, is the appropriate cause of action where the employee is unable to identify a specific, available reasonable accommodation while in the workplace and the employer fails to engage in a good faith interactive process to help identify one, but the employee is able to identify

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
 Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
 240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
 2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

a specific, available reasonable accommodation through the litigation process.’ ” (Scotch, supra, 173 Cal.App.4th at pp.1018–1019.)

A reasonable accommodation is a reasonable change to the workplace that [choose one or more of the following][gives a qualified applicant with a disability an equal opportunity in the job application process;][allows an employee with a disability to perform the essential duties of the job;] [or][allows an employee with a disability to enjoy the same benefits and privileges of employment that are available to employees without disabilities.] “[T]he duty of an employer to provide reasonable accommodation for an employee with a disability is broader under the FEHA than under the ADA.” (Bagatti v. Department of Rehabilitation (2002) 97 Cal.App.4th 344, 362 [118 Cal.Rptr.2d 443].) “[A]n employer who knows of the disability of an employee has an affirmative duty to make known to the employee other suitable job opportunities with the employer and to determine whether the employee is interested in, and qualified for, those positions, if the employer can do so without undue hardship or if the employer offers similar assistance or benefit to other disabled or nondisabled employees or has a policy of offering such assistance or benefit to any other employees.” (Prilliman v. United Air Lines, Inc. (1997) 53 Cal.App.4th 935, 950–951 [62 Cal.Rptr.2d 142].)

“The question now arises whether it is the employees’ burden to prove that a reasonable accommodation could have been made, i.e., that they were qualified for a position in light of the potential accommodation, or the employers’ burden to prove that no reasonable accommodation was available, i.e., that the employees were not qualified for any position because no reasonable

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

accommodation was available. [¶¶] Applying Green’s burden of proof analysis to section

12940(m), we conclude that the burden of proving ability to perform the essential functions of a job with accommodation should be placed on the plaintiff under this statute as well.”

(Nadaf-Rahrov v. The Neiman MarcusGroup, Inc. (2008) 166 Cal.App.4th 952, 977–978 [83 Cal.Rptr.3d 190], internal citations omitted.) The California Supreme Court has held that under Government Code section12940(a), the plaintiff is required to prove that he or she has the ability to perform the essential duties of the job with or without reasonable accommodation. (SeeGreen v. State of California (2007) 42 Cal.4th 254, 260 [64 Cal.Rptr.3d 390, 165P.3d 118].) While the court left open the question of whether the same rule should apply to cases under Government Code section 12940(m) (see id. at p. 265), appellate courts have subsequently placed the burden on the employee to prove that he or she would be able to perform the job duties with reasonable accommodation(see element 5). (See Cuiellette v. City of Los Angeles (2011) 194 Cal.App.4th 757,766 [123 Cal.Rptr.3d 562]; Nadaf-Rahrov v. The Neiman Marcus Group, Inc.(2008) 166 Cal.App.4th 952, 973–979 [83 Cal.Rptr.3d 190].)

There may still be an unresolved issue if the employee claims that the employer failed to provide him or her with other suitable job positions that he or she might be able to perform with reasonable accommodation. The rule has been that the employer has an affirmative duty to make known to the employee other suitable job opportunities and to determine whether the employee is interested in, and qualifiedfor, those positions, if the employer can do so without undue hardship or if the employer offers similar assistance or benefit to other disabled or nondisabled employees or has a policy of offering such assistance or benefit to any other employees. (Prilliman v. United Air Lines,

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
 Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
 240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
 2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

Inc. (1997) 53 Cal.App.4th 935,950–951 [62 Cal.Rptr.2d 142]; see also *Furtado v. State Personnel Bd.* (2013) 212Cal.App.4th 729, 745 [151 Cal.Rptr.3d 292]; *Claudio v. Regents of the University of California* (2005) 134 Cal.App.4th 224, 243 [35 Cal.Rptr.3d 837]; *Hanson v. Lucky Stores* (1999) 74 Cal.App.4th 215, 226 [87 Cal.Rptr.2d 487].) In contrast other courts have said that it is the employee’s burden to prove that a reasonable accommodation could have been made, i.e., that he or she was qualified for a position in light of the potential accommodation. (See *Nadaf-Rahrov*, supra, 166Cal.App.4th at p. 978; see also *Cuiellette*, supra, 194 Cal.App.4th at p. 767[plaintiff proves he or she is a qualified individual by establishing that he or she can perform the essential functions of the position to which reassignment is sought].) The question of whether the employee has to present evidence of other suitable job descriptions and prove that a vacancy existed for a position that the employee could do with reasonable accommodation may not be fully resolved. No element has been included that requires the plaintiff to specifically request reasonable accommodation. Unlike Government Code section 12940(n) on the interactive process (see CACI No. 2546, Disability Discrimination—Reasonable Accommodation—Failure to Engage in Interactive Process), section 12940(m) does not specifically require that the employee request reasonable accommodation; it requires only that the employer know of the disability. (See *Prilliman*, supra, 53Cal.App.4th at pp. 950–951.)

“The essential elements of a failure to accommodate claim are: (1) the plaintiff has a disability covered by the FEHA; (2) the plaintiff is a qualified individual (i.e., he or she can perform the essential functions of the position); and (3) the employer failed to reasonably accommodate the plaintiff’s disability.” (*Cuiellette*, supra, 194 Cal.App.4th at p. 766.) “Under the FEHA, ‘reasonable

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
 Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
 240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
 2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

accommodation’ means ‘a modification or adjustment to the workplace that enables the employee to perform the essential functions of the job held or desired.’ ” (Cuiellette, *supra*, 194 Cal.App.4th at p.766.) “Reasonable accommodations include ‘[j]ob restructuring, part-time or modified work schedules, reassignment to a vacant position, . . . and other similar accommodations for individuals with disabilities.’ ” (Swanson v. Morongo Unified School Dist. (2014) 232 Cal.App.4th 954, 968 [181 Cal.Rptr.3d 553], original italics.) “The examples of reasonable accommodations in the relevant statutes and regulations include reallocating nonessential functions or modifying how or when an employee performs an essential function, but not eliminating essential functions altogether. FEHA does not obligate the employer to accommodate the employee by excusing him or her from the performance of essential functions.” (Nealy v. City of Santa Monica (2015) 234 Cal.App.4th 359, 375 [184 Cal.Rptr.3d 9].)

“ ‘If the employee cannot be accommodated in his or her existing position and the requested accommodation is reassignment, an employer must make affirmative efforts to determine whether a position is available. [Citation.] A reassignment, however, is not required if “there is no vacant position for which the employee is qualified.” [Citations.] “The responsibility to reassign a disabled employee who cannot otherwise be accommodated does ‘not require creating a new job, moving another employee, promoting the disabled employee or violating another employee’s rights’ ” [Citations.] “What is required is the ‘duty to reassign a disabled employee if an already funded, vacant position at the same level exists.’ [Citations.]” [Citations.]’ ” (Furtado, *supra*, 212 Cal.App.4th at p. 745.) “[A] disabled employee seeking reassignment to a vacant position ‘is entitled to preferential consideration.’ ” (Swanson, *supra*, 232 Cal.App.4th at p. 970.) “Although

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
 Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
 240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
 2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

no particular form of request is required, ‘ “[t]he duty of an employer reasonably to accommodate an employee’s handicap does not arise until the employer is ‘aware of respondent’s disability and physical limitations.’ . . . ” ’ “ “[T]he employee can’t expect the employer to read his mind and know he secretly wanted a particular accommodation and sue the employer for not providing it. Nor is an employer ordinarily liable for failing to accommodate a disability of which it had no knowledge. . . . ” . . . ’ ” (Avila, supra, 165Cal.App.4th at pp. 1252–1253, internal citations omitted.) “ ‘Ordinarily the reasonableness of an accommodation is an issue for the jury.’ ” (Prilliman, supra, 53 Cal.App.4th at p. 954, internal citation omitted.)

“ “[T]he duty of an employer to provide reasonable accommodation for an employee with a disability is broader under the FEHA than under the ADA.” (Bagatti, supra, 97 Cal.App.4th at p. 362.) “Under the FEHA . . . an employer is relieved of the duty to reassign a disabled employee whose limitations cannot be reasonably accommodated in his or her current job only if reassignment would impose an ‘undue hardship’ on its operations or if there is no vacant position for which the employee is qualified.” (Spitzer v. Good Guys, Inc. (2000) 80 Cal.App.4th 1376, 1389 [96 Cal.Rptr.2d 236].) “On these issues, which are novel to California and on which the federal courts are divided, we conclude that employers must reasonably accommodate individuals falling within any of FEHA’s statutorily defined ‘disabilities,’ including those ‘regarded as’ disabled, and must engage in an informal, interactive process to determine any effective accommodations.” (Gelfo v. Lockheed Martin Corp. (2006) 140 Cal.App.4th 34, 55 [43 Cal.Rptr.3d 874].) “Appellant also stated a viable claim under section 12940, subdivision (m), which mandates that an employer provide reasonable accommodations for the known physical

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
 Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
 240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
 2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

disability of an employee. She alleged that she was unable to work during her pregnancy, that she was denied reasonable accommodations for her pregnancy-related disability and terminated, and that the requested accommodations would not have imposed an undue hardship on [defendant]. A finite leave of greater than four months may be a reasonable accommodation for a known disability under the FEHA.” (Sanchez v. Swissport, Inc. (2013) 213Cal.App.4th 1331, 1341 [153 Cal.Rptr.3d 367].) “To the extent [plaintiff] claims the [defendant] had a duty to await a vacant position to arise, he is incorrect. A finite leave of absence may be a reasonable accommodation to allow an employee time to recover, but FEHA does not require the employer to provide an indefinite leave of absence to await possible future vacancies.” (Nealy, supra, 234 Cal.App.4th at pp. 377–378.)

The analysis of a claim under the ADA “roughly parallels” the analysis of claims brought under the Rehabilitation Act. Pangburn v. N. Ky. Univ., No. 99-5474, 2000 U.S. App. LEXIS 6413, at *4, 2000 WL 331948 (6th Cir. Mar. 23, 2000). To bring a claim for disability discrimination under these statutes, the plaintiff must prove that he is “(1) disabled as defined by each statute, (2) ‘otherwise qualified’ for participation in the program, and (3) being denied the benefits of or being dismissed from the program based on h[is] disability.” Id. (citing Kaltenberger v. Ohio Coll. of Podiatric Med., 162 F.3d 432, 435 (6th Cir. 1998)). A person is “otherwise qualified” if he or she can meet the program's necessary requirements with reasonable accommodation. Id. Courts generally defer to the judgment of a school when considering students' qualifications. See Halpern v. Wake Forest Univ. Health Scis., 669 F.3d 454 (4th Cir. 2012) (compiling list of cases). Cobble v. Spalding University, 2017 WL 382245 (W.D.Ky.), 4 (W.D.Ky., 2017)

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
 Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
 240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
 2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

Whether the FEHA standard applies under the Unruh Act has not been addressed by the courts. With the exception of claims that are also violations of the Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA) (see *Munson v. Del Taco, Inc.* (2009) 46 Cal.4th 661, 665 [94 Cal.Rptr.3d 685, 208 P.3d 623]), intentional discrimination is required for violations of the Unruh Act. (See *Harris v. Capital Growth Investors XIV* (1991) 52 Cal.3d 1142, 1149 [278 Cal.Rptr. 614, 805 P.2d 873].) The intent requirement is encompassed within the motivating-reason element. For claims that are also violations of the ADA, do not give element. The judge may decide the issue of whether the defendant is a business establishment as a matter of law. (*Rotary Club of Duarte v. Bd. of Directors* (1986) 178 Cal.App.3d 1035, 1050 [224 Cal.Rptr. 213].) The Act is not limited to the categories expressly mentioned in the statute. Other forms of arbitrary discrimination by business establishments are prohibited. (*In re Cox* (1970) 3 Cal.3d 205, 216 [90 Cal.Rptr. 24, 474 P.2d 992].) Therefore, this instruction allows the user to “insert other actionable characteristics” throughout. First, the claim must be based on a personal characteristic similar to those listed in the statute. Second, the court must consider whether the alleged discrimination was justified by a legitimate business reason. Third, the consequences of allowing the claim to proceed must be taken into account. (*Semler v. General Electric Capital Corp.* (2011) 196 Cal.App.4th 1380, 1392–1393 [127 Cal.Rptr.3d 794]; see *Harris, supra*, 52 Cal.3d at pp. 1159–1162.)

“The Unruh Act was enacted to ‘create and preserve a non-discriminatory environment in California business establishments by “banishing” or “eradicating” arbitrary, invidious discrimination by such establishments.’ ” (*Flowers v. Prasad* (2015) 238 Cal.App.4th 930, 937 [190

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
 Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
 240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
 2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

Cal.Rptr.3d 33].) “Invidious discrimination is the treatment of individuals in a manner that is malicious, hostile, or damaging.” (Javorsky v. Western Athletic Clubs, Inc.(2015) 242 Cal.App.4th 1386, 1404 [195 Cal.Rptr.3d 706].) “ ‘The Legislature used the words “all” and “of every kind whatsoever” in referring to business establishments covered by the Unruh Act, and the inclusion of these words without any exception and without specification of particular kinds of enterprises, leaves no doubt that the term “business establishments” was used in the broadest sense reasonably possible. The word “business” embraces everything about which one can be employed, and it is often synonymous with “calling, occupation, or trade, engaged in for the purpose of making a livelihood or gain.” The word “establishment,” as broadly defined, includes not only a fixed location, such as the “place where one is permanently fixed for residence or business,” but also a permanent “commercial force or organization” or “a permanent settled position, (as in life or business).” ’ ” (O’Connor v. Village Green Owners Assn. (1983) 33 Cal.3d 790,795 [191 Cal.Rptr. 320, 662 P.2d 427], internal citations omitted.) Whether a defendant is a “business establishment” is decided as an issue of law.(Rotary Club of Duarte, supra, 178 Cal.App.3d at p. 1050.)

“In addition to the particular forms of discrimination specifically outlawed by the Act (sex, race, color, etc.), courts have held the Act ‘prohibit[s] discrimination based on several classifications which are not specifically enumerated in the statute.’ These judicially recognized classifications include unconventional dress or physical appearance, families with children, homosexuality, and persons under 18.” (Hessians Motorcycle Club v. J.C.Flanagans (2001) 86 Cal.App.4th 833, 836 [103 Cal.Rptr.2d 552], internal citations omitted.) “[T]here is no dispute that California courts

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

have applied the Act to discrimination based on age. Furthermore, the Act targets *not just the practice of outright exclusion, but pricing differentials as well.*” (Javorsky, supra, 242Cal.App.4th at p. 1394, internal citations omitted.)

“[T]he language and history of the Unruh Act indicate that the legislative object was to prohibit intentional discrimination in access to public accommodations. We have been directed to no authority, nor have we located any, that would justify extension of a disparate impact test, which has been developed and applied by the federal courts primarily in employment discrimination cases, to a general discrimination-in public-accommodations statute like the Unruh Act. Although evidence of adverse impact on a particular group of persons may have probative value in public accommodations cases and should therefore be admitted in appropriate cases subject to the general rules of evidence, a plaintiff must nonetheless plead and prove a case of intentional discrimination to recover under the Act.” (Harris, supra, 52 Cal.3d at p. 1149.)

“On examining the language, statutory context, and history of section 51, subdivision (f), we conclude . . . [t]he Legislature’s intent in adding subdivision (f) was to provide disabled Californians injured by violations of the ADA with the remedies provided by section 52. A plaintiff who establishes a violation of the ADA, therefore, need not prove intentional discrimination in order to obtain damages under section 52.” (Munson, supra, 46 Cal.4th at p.665.)

“Civil Code section 51, subdivision (f) states: ‘A violation of the right of any individual under the federal [ADA] shall also constitute a violation of this section.’ The ADA provides in pertinent part: ‘No individual shall be discriminated against on the basis of disability in the full and equal

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations of any place of public accommodation by any person who . . . operates a place of public accommodation.’

The ADA defines discrimination as ‘a *failure to make reasonable modifications* in policies, practices, or procedures, when such modifications are necessary to afford such goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations to individuals with disabilities, unless the entity can demonstrate that making such modifications would fundamentally alter the nature of such goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations.’ ” (Baughman v. Walt Disney World Co. (2013) 217 Cal.App.4th 1438, 1446 [159 Cal.Rptr.3d 825], internal citations omitted.)

“[T]he Act’s objective of prohibiting ‘unreasonable, arbitrary or invidious discrimination’ is fulfilled by examining whether a price differential reflects an ‘arbitrary, class-based generalization.’ . . . [A] policy treating age groups differently in this respect may be upheld, at least if the pricing policy (1) ostensibly provides a social benefit to the recipient group; (2) the recipient group is disadvantaged economically when compared to other groups paying full price; and (3) there is no invidious discrimination.” (Javorsky, supra, 242 Cal.App.4th at p. 1399.) “It is thus manifested by section 51 that all persons are entitled to the full and equal privilege of associating with others in any business establishment. And section 52, liberally interpreted, makes clear that discrimination by such a business establishment against one’s right of association on account of the associates’ color [or other protected characteristic], is violative of the Act. It follows . . . that discrimination by a business establishment against persons on account of their association with others of the [B]lack

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

race is actionable under the Act.” (Winchell v. English(1976) 62 Cal.App.3d 125, 129 [133 Cal.Rptr. 20].)

“Because it is undisputed that the respondent ‘regarded or treated’ her as a person with a disability. The protection of the Unruh Civil Rights Act extends both to people who are currently living with a physical disability that limits a life activity and to those who are regarded by others as living with such a disability. . . . ‘Both the policy and language of the statute offer protection to a person who is not actually disabled, but is wrongly perceived to be. The statute’s plain language leads to the conclusion that the “regarded as” definition casts a broader net and protects any individual “regarded” or “treated” by an employer “as having, or having had, any physical condition that makes achievement of a major life activity difficult” or may do so in the future....’ [and] ... is protected by theUnruh Civil Rights Act.” (Maureen K. v. Tuschka (2013) 215 Cal.App.4th 519,529–530 [155 Cal.Rptr.3d 620], original italics, internal citations omitted.)

Under The Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA) found at 42 U.S.C. 12101-12213 (As it protects those incorrectly perceived with disabilities, too). 7. Civil Rights Act of 1866 (Section 1981), it is illegal to discriminate on these basis (and causes of action are available even to those incorrectly perceived with such). 42 U.S. Code § 12101 states “ (a)FindingsThe Congress finds that:

(1)physical or mental disabilities in no way diminish a person’s right to fully participate in all aspects of society, yet many people with physical or mental disabilities have been precluded from

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

doing so because of discrimination; others who have a record of a disability or are regarded as having a disability also have been subjected to discrimination;

(2)historically, society has tended to isolate and segregate individuals with disabilities, and, despite some improvements, such forms of discrimination against individuals with disabilities continue to be a serious and pervasive social problem;

(3)discrimination against individuals with disabilities persists in such critical areas as employment, housing, public accommodations, education, transportation, communication, recreation, institutionalization, health services, voting, and access to public services;

(4)unlike individuals who have experienced discrimination on the basis of race, color, sex, national origin, religion, or age, individuals who have experienced discrimination on the basis of disability have often had no legal recourse to redress such discrimination;

(5)individuals with disabilities continually encounter various forms of discrimination, including outright intentional exclusion, the discriminatory effects of architectural, transportation, and communication barriers, overprotective rules and policies, failure to make modifications to existing facilities and practices, exclusionary qualification standards and criteria, segregation, and relegation to lesser services, programs, activities, benefits, jobs, or other opportunities;

(6)census data, national polls, and other studies have documented that people with disabilities, as a group, occupy an inferior status in our society, and are severely disadvantaged socially, vocationally, economically, and educationally;

(7)the Nation's proper goals regarding individuals with disabilities are to assure equality of opportunity, full participation, independent living, and economic self-sufficiency for such individuals; and

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

(8)the continuing existence of unfair and unnecessary discrimination and prejudice denies people with disabilities the opportunity to compete on an equal basis and to pursue those opportunities for which our free society is justifiably famous, and costs the United States billions of dollars in unnecessary expenses resulting from dependency and nonproductivity.

(b)PurposeIt is the purpose of this chapter—

(1)to provide a clear and comprehensive national mandate for the elimination of discrimination against individuals with disabilities;

(2)to provide clear, strong, consistent, enforceable standards addressing discrimination against individuals with disabilities;

(3)to ensure that the Federal Government plays a central role in enforcing the standards established in this chapter on behalf of individuals with disabilities; and

(4)to invoke the sweep of congressional authority, including the power to enforce the fourteenth amendment and to regulate commerce, in order to address the major areas of discrimination faced day-to-day by people with disabilities.

The Supreme Court has broadly construed the provision "under color of any statute" to include virtually any State Action including the exercise of power of one "possessed by virtue of state law and made possible only because the wrongdoer is clothed with the authority of state law" (United States v. Classic, 313 U.S. 299, 61 S. Ct. 1031, 85 L. Ed. 1368 [1941]). Thus, the wrongdoer's employment by the government may indicate state action, although it does not conclusively prove it. Even if the wrongdoer did not act pursuant to a state statute, the plaintiff may still show that the defendant acted pursuant to a "custom or usage" that had the force of law in the state. In *Adickes v.*

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

S. H. Kress & Co., 398 U.S. 144, 90 S. Ct. 1598, 26 L. Ed. 2d 142 (1970), the plaintiff was able to prove that she was refused service in a restaurant due to her race because of a state-enforced custom of racial Segregation, even though no state statute promoted racial segregation in restaurants.

According to the Department of Labor When employees are injured or disabled or become ill on the job, they may be entitled to medical and/or disability-related leave under two federal laws: the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA). In addition, state workers' Compensation laws have leave provisions that may apply. Depending on the situation, one or more of these laws can apply to the same employee. To help employers understand their responsibilities related to medical and disability-related leave, an overview of each is provided below, including information about where the laws intersect and overlap. Workers' Compensation laws apply to almost all employers. Workers' compensation is a form of insurance that provides financial assistance, medical care and other benefits for employees who are injured or disabled on the job. Except for federal government employees and certain other groups of employees, workers' Compensation laws are administered at the state level. Because each state has its own system, coverage varies. As a general rule, Workers' Compensation laws apply to all employers with one or more employees. In most states, all employees are covered. An on-the-job injury triggers coverage. Medical and disability-related leave rules: Injured employees receive varying amounts of paid leave, depending on the state and the nature of the injury. The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) is a federal law that protects the rights of people with disabilities by eliminating barriers to their participation in many aspects of working and living in America. In

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

particular, Title I of the ADA prohibits covered employers from discriminating against people with disabilities in the full range of employment-related activities, from recruitment to advancement to pay and benefits. Title I of the ADA applies to employers (including state or local governments) with 15 or more employees and to employment agencies, labor organizations and joint labor-management committees with any number of employees. The ADA protects individuals with a disability who are qualified for the job, meaning they have the skills and qualifications to carry out the essential functions of the job, with or without accommodations. An individual with a disability is defined as a person who: (1) has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities; (2) has a record of such an impairment; or (3) is regarded as having such an impairment.

13a. Breach of Insurance Contract

Defendant employers breach their contractual and codified employer duties in two ways 1. Fraudulently omitting or misrepresenting wage information and creating extreme delay resulting in Constitutional Due Process Violations by EDD which required apparent above and beyond investigative due diligence under penalty of perjury, a felony, to get accurate wage information (whereas Plaintiff is now paid at appropriate compensation level), 2. Defendant employers failed to provide workers compensation for on the job injury, treated in Tesla clinic, and reported to all Defendant employers though still suffering from that injury, and to date have received worker's compensation. Defendant employers apparently actively engaged in deception, according to deposition, and advanced discovery to aid and abet breach of respective insurance contracts (both

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

worker's compensation and EDD Disability Insurance), by initially providing false, and malicious information, causing extreme delay which was corrected by back pay.... [exhibits & docket number), but which EDD (according to depositions) had to go above and beyond to verify, under penalty of perjury, the accounts, transactions, check stubs, and other facts regarding Plaintiff's stolen wages directly with employer, proving there initially false statements, and also providing weight to their breach, and aiding and abetting of breach. To date Plaintiff has received no worker's compensation.

The State of California, Auditing and Accounting Department, has already proven via due diligence (and examining not only the checks, deposit info, pay stubs, and calling the direct payer employers Balance, and Personnel Staffing, but also the accounts that those funds were deposited into under the penalty, and risk of perjury, as well as the authenticity of the entire State's apparatus) that Plaintiffs' funds, missing approximately 25K, at minimum, were absolutely true (and verified way ahead of schedule through thorough due diligence by independent finder of fact, and investigator, under the penalty of perjury).

The documented verification, and confirmation, of stolen wages via written discovery, document production and depositions, at minimum \$25,000.00, investigated by the State of California Auditing and Accounting Department, and subsequent retaliation have been partially preliminarily filed. All wages were confirmed by Defendant Employers via State of California Investigator, Accounting and Auditing Department, with my name, George J. Austin, Plaintiff, Pro Se, on checks, and check stubs. Checks also had my permanent address 2107 Montauban Ct. since 2002,

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

with my social security number, unique check IDs, transaction and account verification and personally called by the Department and they produced written discovery, document production and depositions under penalty of perjury, a felony, as to their veracity (to be provided in full during Discovery).

13. Breach of Insurance Contract

Defendants Employers illegally helped to withhold, causing extreme delay in payment against CA Disability and Unemployment Insurance Code (and it's respective contract). Defendant Employers conspired in helping to illegally withhold those benefit payment, and did not pay Plaintiff worker's compensation benefit wages, and non-payment of undisputed wages (i.e. already verified by the Auditing, and Accounting Department, with respective employers and confirming accounts and wages printed and signed with my social security number, unique check numbers, and full name (with middle initial) George J. Austin. Defendant, unconstitutional, and tortious, non-(and delayed) payment of wages was to the detriment of Plaintiff, (University of California, Berkeley Graduate (09'), Honors Student, Bay Area Housing Commissioner, Alum, NAACP National Representative, and Local Youth and College President, Alum, California Senate, Governance and Finance Committee, Consultant, Capital Fellows, and Senate Fellows Top 10 out of 800+ Nationally Ranked, Alum (13'), UCLA Law, and Anderson Riordan MBA Fellows, Alum (08', 13'), T-14 Law Student, as well as others), and Attorney of Record, Mr. George Jarvis (J.) Austin, esq. (TBA).

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

Defendant's Breach of Insurance Contract (codified in Statute), is irreparably harming Plaintiff

a. Elements.

i. Defendant breached its duty to pay Plaintiff for a loss covered under an insurance policy. To Establish this claim, Plaintiff must prove all of the following:

ii. 1. That Plaintiff suffered a loss, all or part of which was covered under an insurance policy with Defendant;

1. Plaintiff suffered losses statutorily covered by Defendant EDD and thus plaintiff is entitled to unpaid, and underpaid benefit amounts, or wages. These wages have already been entered into the system, according to the Auditing and Accounting Department, but still unpaid to Plaintiff, nor deposited into his account.

iii. 2. That Defendant was notified of the loss as required by the policy; and

1. EDD was notified, processed, and contacted Plaintiff regarding loss and full, and appropriate, payment as required by statute. EDD owes plaintiff unpaid, and underpaid benefit amounts, or wages, including the proper pay rate going forward already entered into the system, according to the Auditing and Accounting Department, but still unpaid to Plaintiff, nor deposited into his account. A leader in

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

that Department explicitly said they had already been entered, and should be available shortly, but weeks have passed, and still not received.

iv. 3. That Defendant], failed to conduct a full, fair, prompt, and thorough investigation of all of the bases of Plaintiff's claim;

1. EDD delayed, but apparently, conducted the full, and fair thorough investigation into Defendant Employers, to verify wages, and accounts, but have woefully underinvested, nor conducted anywhere near prompt investigation into their own processes, and procedures to the point of violating Plaintiff's due process. EDD owes plaintiff unpaid, and underpaid benefit amounts, or wages, including the proper pay rate going forward already entered into the system, according to the Auditing and Accounting Department, but still unpaid to Plaintiff, nor deposited into his account. A leader in that Department explicitly said they had already been entered, and should be available shortly, but weeks have passed, and still not received.

v. 5. That Defendant's failure to properly investigate the claim was a substantial factor in causing Plaintiff's harm.

1. Defendant EDD's failure to properly investigate has been a substantial factor in causing major harm to Plaintiff. EDD owes plaintiff unpaid, and underpaid benefit amounts, or wages, including

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

the proper pay rate going forward already entered into the system, according to the Auditing and Accounting Department, but still unpaid to Plaintiff, nor deposited into his account. A leader in that Department explicitly said they had already been entered, and should be available shortly, but weeks have passed, and still not received.

vi. 6. The amount of the covered loss that Defendant failed to pay. Plaintiff claims that Defendant breached the obligation of good faith and fair dealing by failing to pay, underpaying, and delaying payment and insurance due under the insurance policy. To act or fail to act “unreasonably” means that the insurer had no proper cause for its conduct. In determining whether Defendant acted unreasonably, you should consider only the information that Defendant knew or reasonably should have known at the time when it failed to pay/delayed payment of policy benefits, or wages.

1. Defendant EDD acted, and continues to act, unreasonably, and in violation of due process. EDD owes plaintiff unpaid, and underpaid benefit amounts, or wages, including the proper pay rate going forward already entered into the system, according to the Auditing and Accounting Department, but still unpaid to Plaintiff, nor deposited into his account. Anna, A leader in that Department explicitly said they had already been entered, and should be available shortly, but weeks have passed, and still not received.

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

vii. 7. That Plaintiff was harmed; and

1. Plaintiff was harmed financially, physically, and emotionally due to the due process violation and extreme delay in compensation. EDD owes plaintiff unpaid, and underpaid benefit amounts, or wages, including the proper pay rate going forward already entered into the system, according to the Auditing and Accounting Department, but still unpaid to Plaintiff, nor deposited into his account. Anna, A leader in that Department explicitly said they had already been entered, and should be available shortly, but weeks have passed, and still not received.

viii. 8. That Defendant's failure to pay/delay in payment of policy benefits was a substantial factor in causing Plaintiff's harm.

1. Defendant's failure to pay and delay in pay was a substantial factor in causing Plaintiff's harm.

When investigating Plaintiff's claim, Defendant had a duty to diligently search for and consider evidence that supported coverage of the claimed loss [including internally problems preventing payment "when due". "Wrongful failure to provide coverage or defend a claim is a breach of contract." (Isaacson v. California Insurance Guarantee Assn. (1988) 44 Cal.3d775, 791 [244 Cal.Rptr. 655, 750 P.2d 297].)

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

In determining whether Defendants acted unreasonably, that is, without proper cause, one may consider whether the defendant did any of the following: [(a) Misrepresented to Plaintiff relevant facts or insurance policy provisions relating to any coverage at issue.][(b) Failed to acknowledge and act reasonably promptly after receiving communications about Plaintiff's claim arising under the insurance policy.][(c) Failed to adopt and implement reasonable standards for the prompt investigation and processing of claims arising under its insurance policies.][(d) Failed to accept or deny coverage of claims within a reasonable time after Plaintiff completed and submitted proof-of-loss requirements.][(e) Did not attempt in good faith to reach a prompt, fair, and equitable settlement of Plaintiff's claim after liability had become reasonably clear.][(f) Required Plaintiff to file a lawsuit to recover amounts due under the policy by offering substantially less than the amount that [he/she/it] ultimately recovered in the lawsuit, even though [name of plaintiff] had made a claim for an amount reasonably close to the amount ultimately recovered.] [(l) Failed to settle a claim against Plaintiff promptly once his liability had become apparent, under one portion of the insurance policy coverage in order to influence settlements under other portions of the insurance policy coverage.][(m) Failed to promptly provide a reasonable explanation of its reasons for denying the claim or offering a compromise settlement, based on the provisions of the insurance policy in relation to the facts or applicable law.]

In every insurance policy there is an implied obligation of good faith and fair dealing that neither the insurance company nor the insured will do anything to injure the right of the other party to receive the benefit of the agreement. To fulfill its implied obligation of good faith and fair dealing, an insurance company must give at least as much consideration to the interests of the insured as it

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

gives to its own interests. To breach the implied obligation of good faith and fair dealing, an insurance company must unreasonably act or fail to act in a manner that deprives the insured of the benefits of the policy. To act unreasonably is not a mere failure to exercise reasonable care. It means that the insurer must act or fail to act without proper cause. However, it is not necessary for the insurer to intend to deprive the insured of the benefits of the policy.

Noting that “the prompt payment of benefits is the ‘very essence’ of the unemployment compensation insurance program” (id. at p. 546), that “Robles had shown himself substantively eligible for the identified benefits by attesting to his availability, and diligent search, for work” (id. at p. 552), and that “EDD’s chosen process in response to the Writ had utterly failed to result in the timely payment of all of the benefits to which Robles was entitled” (ibid.), we held that the trial court properly ordered the immediate payment of benefits without requiring Robles to jump any additional procedural hurdles (ibid.). As a result, EDD paid the remaining amounts owed, resulting in Robles’ total recovery of \$66,214.53.” “The fundamental purpose of California’s Unemployment Insurance Code is to reduce the hardship of unemployment” (Paratransit, Inc. v. Unemployment Ins. Appeals Bd. (2014) 59 Cal. 4th 551, 558, fn. omitted; see § 100 [unemployment insurance system created to provide benefits ‘for persons unemployed through no fault of their own’ and to reduce ‘the suffering caused thereby’].)

Specifically, “[u]nemployment (and Disability) benefits provide cash to a newly unemployed (and injured) worker ‘at a time when otherwise he would have nothing to spend,’ serving to maintain the recipient at subsistence levels without the necessity of his turning to welfare or private charity.”

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
 Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
 240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
 2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

’ ” (Robles II, supra, 236 Cal.App.4th at pp. 545–546.) As a consequence, we have stressed the societal importance of an unemployment insurance system that promptly pays recipients all benefits due. (See Robles II, supra, 236 Cal.App.4th at pp. 545–546 at p. 546 [noting that “the prompt payment of benefits is the ‘ “very essence” ’ of the unemployment compensation insurance program”].) We have also emphasized the need to “liberally construe the Unemployment Insurance Code to advance the legislative objective of reducing the hardship of unemployment.” (Ibid.; Robles I, supra, 207 Cal.App.4th at p. 1034.)

“There is an implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing in every contract that neither party will do anything which will injure the right of the other to receive the benefits of the agreement.” (Comunale v. Traders & General Ins.Co. (1958) 50 Cal.2d 654, 658 [328 P.2d 198].) “For the insurer to fulfill its obligation not to impair the right of the insured to receive the benefits of the agreement, it again must give at least as much consideration to the latter’s interests as it does to its own.” (Egan v. Mutual of Omaha Insurance Co. (1979) 24 Cal.3d 809, 818–819 [169 Cal.Rptr. 691, 620P.2d 141].) “[T]o establish the insurer’s ‘bad faith’ liability, the insured must show that the insurer has (1) withheld benefits due under the policy, and (2) that such withholding was ‘unreasonable’ or ‘without proper cause.’ The actionable withholding of benefits may consist of the denial of benefits due; paying less than due; and/or unreasonably delaying payments due.” (Major v. Western HomeIns. Co. (2009) 169 Cal.App.4th 1197, 1209 [87 Cal.Rptr.3d 556], internal citations omitted.) “ ‘[T]he covenant of good faith can be breached for objectively unreasonable conduct, regardless of the actor’s motive.’ . . . [A]n insured plaintiff need only show, for example, that the insurer unreasonably refused to pay benefits or failed to accept a reasonable

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

settlement offer; there is no requirement to establish subjective bad faith.” (Bosetti v. United States Life Ins. Co. in the City Of New York (2009) 175 Cal.App.4th 1208, 1236 [96 Cal.Rptr.3d 744], original italics, internal citations omitted.)

“Thus, a breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing involves something more than a breach of the contract or mistaken judgment. There must be proof the insurer failed or refused to discharge its contractual duties not because of an honest mistake, bad judgment, or negligence, ‘but rather by a conscious and deliberate act, which unfairly frustrates the agreed common purposes and disappoints the reasonable expectations of the other party thereby depriving that party of the benefits of the agreement.’ ” (Century Surety Co. v. Polisso (2006) 139 Cal.App.4th 922, 949 [43 Cal.Rptr.3d 468], internal citations omitted.) “[I]f the insurer denies benefits unreasonably (i.e., without any reasonable basis for such denial), it may be exposed to the full array of tort remedies, including possible punitive damages.” (Jordan v. Allstate Ins. Co. (2007) 148 Cal.App.4th 1062, 1073 [56 Cal.Rptr.3d 312].) “Subterfuges and evasions violate the obligation of good faith in performance even though the actor believes his conduct to be justified. But the obligation goes further: bad faith may be overt or may consist of inaction, and fair dealing may require more than honesty. A complete catalogue of types of bad faith is impossible, but the following types are among those which have been recognized in judicial decisions: evasion of the spirit of the bargain, lack of diligence and slacking off, willful rendering of imperfect performance, abuse of a power to specify terms, and interference with or failure to cooperate in the other party’s performance.” (R. J. Kuhl Corp. v. Sullivan (1993) 13 Cal.App.4th 1589, 1602 [17 Cal.Rptr.2d 425].)

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
 Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
 240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
 2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

“[A]n insurer is not required to pay every claim presented to it. Besides the duty to deal fairly with the insured, the insurer also has a duty to its other policyholders and to the stockholders (if it is such a company) not to dissipate its reserves through the payment of meritless claims. Such a practice inevitably would prejudice the insurance seeking public because of the necessity to increase rates, and would finally drive the insurer out of business.” (Austero v. National Cas. Co. (1978) 84 Cal.App.3d 1, 30 [148 Cal.Rptr. 653], overruled on other grounds in Egan, supra, 24 Cal.3d at p. 824 fn. 7.) “Unique obligations are imposed upon true fiduciaries which are not found in the insurance relationship. For example, a true fiduciary must first consider and always act in the best interests of its trust and not allow self-interest to overpower its duty to act in the trust’s best interests. An insurer, however, may give its own interests consideration equal to that it gives the interests of its insured; it is not required to disregard the interests of its shareholders and other policyholders when evaluating claims; and it is not required to pay non-covered claims, even though payment would be in the best interests of its insured.” (Love v. Fire Ins. Exchange (1990) 221 Cal.App.3d 1136, 1148–1149 [271 Cal.Rptr. 246], internal citations omitted.)

If an insurer “fails to deal fairly and in good faith with its insured by refusing, without proper cause, to compensate its insured for a loss covered by the policy, such conduct may give rise to a cause of action in tort for breach of an implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing. . . . [¶] . . . [W]hen the insurer unreasonably and in bad faith withholds payment of the claim of its insured, it is subject to liability in tort.” (Gruenberg v. Aetna Insurance Co. (1973) 9 Cal.3d 566, 574–575 [108 Cal.Rptr. 480, 510 P.2d 1032], original italics.) “An insurer’s obligations under the implied

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

covenant of good faith and fair dealing with respect to first party coverage include a duty not to unreasonably withhold benefits due under the policy. An insurer that unreasonably delays, or fails to pay, benefits due under the policy may be held liable in tort for breach of the implied covenant.

The withholding of benefits due under the policy may constitute a breach of contract even if the conduct was reasonable, but liability in tort arises only if the conduct was unreasonable, that is,

without proper cause.”(Rappaport-Scott v. Interinsurance Exch. of the Auto. Club (2007)

146Cal.App.4th 831, 837 [53 Cal.Rptr.3d 245], internal citations omitted.) “[T]here are at least two separate requirements to establish breach of the implied covenant: (1) benefits due under the policy must have been withheld;and (2) the reason for withholding benefits must have been unreasonable or without proper cause.” (Love v. Fire Insurance Exchange (1990) 221Cal.App.3d 1136, 1151 [271 Cal.Rptr. 246], internal citations omitted.)

“[A]n insurer denying or delaying the payment of policy benefits due to the existence of a genuine dispute with its insured as to the existence of coverage liability or the amount of the insured’s coverage claim is not liable in bad faith even though it might be liable for breach of contract.”

(Chateau Chamberay Homeowners Assn. v. Associated International Insurance Co. (2001)

90Cal.App.4th 335, 347 [108 Cal.Rptr.2d 776].) Here there are no disputes, just improper

withholding. “We evaluate the reasonableness of the insurer’s actions and decision to deny benefits [or unduly delay] as of the time they were made rather than with the benefit of hindsight.” (Century

Surety Co. v. Polisso (2006) 139 Cal.App.4th 922, 949 [43Cal.Rptr.3d 468].) “[I]f the insurer

denies benefits unreasonably (i.e., without any reasonable basis for such denial), it may be exposed

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

to the full array of tort remedies, including possible punitive damages.” (Jordan v. Allstate Ins. Co. (2007) 148 Cal.App.4th1062, 1073 [56 Cal.Rptr.3d 312].)

“ ‘[D]enial [or delay] of a claim on a basis unfounded in the facts known to the insurer, or contradicted by those facts, may be deemed unreasonable. “A trier of fact may find that an insurer acted unreasonably if the insurer ignores evidence available to it which supports the claim. The insurer may not just focus on those facts which justify denial of the claim.” ’ ” (Maslo v. Ameriprise Auto & Home Ins.(2014) 227 Cal.App.4th 626, 634 [173 Cal.Rptr.3d 854].) “We conclude . . . that the duty of good faith and fair dealing on the part of defendant insurance companies is an absolute one. . . . [T]he nonperformance by one party of its contractual duties cannot excuse a breach of the duty of good faith and fair dealing by the other party while the contract between them is in effect and not rescinded.” (Gruenberg, supra, 9 Cal.3d at p. 578.), [A]n insurer may act unreasonably by failing to pay damages that are certain and demanding arbitration on those damages.” (Maslo,supra, 227Cal.App.4th at pp. 638–639 [uninsured motorist coverage case].) “[T]he insurer’s duty to process claims fairly and in good faith [is] a non delegable duty.” (Hughes v. Blue Cross of Northern California (1989) 215Cal.App.3d 832, 848 [263 Cal.Rptr. 850].) “[I]n [a bad-faith action] ‘damages for emotional distress are compensable as incidental damages flowing from the initial breach, not as a separate cause of action.’ Such claims of emotional distress must be incidental to ‘a substantial invasion of property interests.’ ” (Major v. Western Home Ins. Co. (2009) 169Cal.App.4th 1197, 1214 [87 Cal.Rptr.3d 556], original italics, internal citations omitted.)

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

“To fulfill its implied obligation, an insurer must give at least as much consideration to the interests of the insured as it gives to its own interests. When the insurer unreasonably and in bad faith withholds payment of the claim of its insured, it is subject to liability in tort. And an insurer cannot reasonably and in good faith deny payments to its insured without fully investigating the grounds for its denial.” (Frommoethelydo v. Fire Insurance Exchange (1986) 42Cal.3d 208, 214–215 [228 Cal.Rptr. 160, 721 P.2d 41], internal citation omitted.) “To protect [an insured’s] interests it is essential that an insurer fully inquire into possible bases that might support the insured’s claim. Although we recognize that distinguishing fraudulent from legitimate claims may occasionally be difficult for insurers, . . . an insurer cannot reasonably and in good faith deny payments to its insured without thoroughly investigating the foundation for its denial.” (Egan, supra, 24 Cal.3d at p. 819.) “When investigating a claim, an insurance company [or broadly organization] has a duty to diligently search for evidence which supports its insured’s claim. If it seeks to discover only the evidence that defeats the claim it holds its own interest above that of the insured.” (Mariscal v. Old Republic Life Ins. Co. (1996) 42 Cal.App.4th1617, 1620 [50 Cal.Rptr.2d 224].)

George Jarvis (J).. Austin, esq. (TBA) 12/14/20
Austin v. Tesla, et. al. Case # 3:20-cv-00800
240 E. Channel St. #1354 Stockton, CA 95202, or
2107 Montauban Court, Stockton, CA 95210

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